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MR. TAFT PROPOSES TO SAVE \$10,000,000 YEARLY IN SALARIES

Recommends in Special Message to Congress That All Postmasters Be Put in Classified Service

BETTER WORK SEEN

Elimination of Politics From Various Other Branches of Government Asked for Economy and Efficiency

WASHINGTON—In a special message sent to Congress this afternoon by President Taft advising more economy and better efficiency in conducting the affairs of the government, he says that \$10,000,000 is wasted every year by paying two persons for doing work that ought to be done by one. To remedy this he recommends several drastic changes, chief among which is extension of the civil service to all postmasters.

Mr. Taft finds that \$80,000,000 is spent each year on first and second class post-offices and he proposes that \$4,500,000 be saved in salaries alone by abolishing the office of assistant postmaster and paying the postmaster 20 per cent more than the assistant received. Not only would there be a vast money saving by this plan but the efficiency would be greatly improved, the President asserts, by having postmasters in the classified service who give all their time to their offices.

Besides recommending the elimination of politics from the customs service and various other branches of the government by placing the employees under civil service rules, it is proposed that the revenue cutters be no longer maintained as a separate organization, but that the vessels be distributed among the departments wherever required.

Mr. Taft's message in full is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 17th of January last I sent a message to the Congress describing the work of the commission appointed by me under authority of the acts of June 25, 1910, and March 3, 1911, granting appropriations to enable me to inquire into the methods of transacting the public business of the various executive departments and other governmental establishments, and to make report as to improved efficiency and greater economy to be obtained in the expenditure of money for the maintenance of the government.

By way of illustrating the utility of the commission and the work which they were engaged upon, I referred to a number of reports which they had filed, recommending changes in organization of the departments and bureaus of the government, the avoidance of duplication of functions and services and the installation of labor-saving devices and improved office methods. All of the recommendations looked to savings of considerable amounts. With the message of Feb. 5, 1912, I transmitted to the Congress the reports on the centralization of distribution of government documents, on the use of window envelopes and on the use of a photographic process for copying records.

A number of the reports of the commission had not then been commented on by the heads of the departments that would be affected by the changes recommended, and therefore I did not feel justified at that time in recommending to the Congress the statutory amendments necessary to carry out the recommendations of the commission. Since then, however, I have received the recommendations of the heads of departments, and I transmit this message for the purpose of expressing my approval of the changes recommended by the commission and of laying before the Congress the reports prepared by the commission. I have several times called attention to the advantages to be derived from placing in the classified service the local

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CITY PARK METHODS AT ROCHESTER TOLD TO BOSTON CITIZENS

Methods used by the Rochester board of park commissioners to popularize their park system, providing various attractions in different seasons, were described by John Dennis of Rochester, N. Y., in an address before the Public Recreation League at its dinner in the Boston City Club today.

Present at the meeting were William R. de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission; Robert S. Peabody, chairman of the Boston park commission; D. H. Sullivan, superintendent of the park department; William A. Murphy, chairman of the bath department; John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission; John J. Attridge, president of the city council and Joseph Lee, president of the Public Recreation League.

Mayor Fitzgerald said he was glad to welcome Mr. Dennis as a man who had given his thought and time to the development of city parks. One reason that the parks had not become very popular with the people here, he said, was that there were few facilities for getting about, and he hoped Boston would soon be able to find a means of encouraging people to indulge in wholesome outdoor sports. Reorganization of the entire park system would effect this, said the mayor.

"In Rochester," said Mr. Dennis, "we have skating carnivals early in the year, a spring flower show lasting three weeks, kite-flying day with band concert, Arbor day, in which the school children cooperate; May day festivities, annual lilac show and bulb flower show days among the attractions in the city parks.

"In July," he said, "there is a water carnival and in August outdoor musical festival, miniature yacht races and swimming races are held. Then there is the study of birds, the maintenance of small zoos, golf, tennis and boating, all of which are among the attractions provided by the park commissioners."

"There is no question about it, the Boston park proposition is the greatest I have ever come across; the Blue Hills and outlying grounds present extraordinary provisions for future use," said Mr. Dennis today after his trip through the local park system.

"The possibilities for parks around Boston is one of the most stupendous propositions I have ever witnessed," continued Mr. Dennis. "They are magnificent and it would take a book to tell about them. What is wanted is some policy as has been adopted in Rochester and has been in force during the past 25 years, since its inauguration, to popularize the parks. In the last analysis they should be the playgrounds of the people. They are certainly owned by the people and when the people have become convinced of this idea of ownership possession, the greatest step has been taken toward making the parks popular. The Arnold arboretum is simply a dream. It is a technical parkman's paradise."

"This afternoon I am going to familiarize myself further with Boston's park system. I do not pretend to reach an appreciation of Boston's parks by the somewhat restricted opportunity that I am afforded at this time, but I hope to make a complete study at some later date. I simply have begun the study of the Boston Park proposition."

"Rochester has only 225,000 inhabitants but for a city of its size it has one of the greatest park systems of any city in the United States. As I have been interested in its development for 25 years I feel pretty familiar with the situation. At 6 o'clock this evening Mr. Dennis will speak at the regular Thursday evening meeting of the Boston City Club, after which he will go to Fall River and New York, arriving in Rochester Saturday morning."

Mr. Dennis is an associate editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. His avocation for 20 years has been centered in the parks of his city, whose varied and interesting uses all seasons of the year has become known throughout the country. He discussed the subject here with the approval, and at the proposal of Rochester park officials. Although his coming to Boston was not originally for this purpose, the opportunity was seized to learn at first hand what parts of the Rochester methods may be profitably adapted to Boston.

BUYING SEATS TO HEAR METROPOLITAN OPERA CO. IN BOSTON



Line extending from the Huntington avenue entrance of opera house around Opera place and toward St. Stephen street

CANAL MOST BARREN BOSTON STREET SAYS CHAIRMAN OF PARKS

Canal street is one of Boston's barest thoroughfares, Robert S. Peabody, chairman of the park commission, said while speaking of his proposition to plant shade trees from Haymarket square to the North station, to hide the elevated trestle and the shanties of the transit commission.

"The proposal to plant shade trees along Canal street needs no argument in its favor to any of the hundreds of thousands of persons who have to use the North station," said the chairman. "No esplanade or parking is intended, simply a line of trees which in time will transform this bleak street."

An appropriation of \$25,000 has been asked from the city council this year to be expended in tree-planting. D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent of public grounds, proposes, if the sum is voted, to spend one half of this in planting trees in shadeless streets and avenues. The remainder, Mr. Sullivan intended to use in caring for Boston's 19,000 growing shade trees.

Tree planting is proposed this year in Tremont street, Huntington and Columbus avenues and on one side of Arlington street, Bay State road and Columbia road from Edward Everett square to Blue Hill avenue.

The officials who have this labor in hand and the caring for the trees already planted say that fully 15,000 of the 19,000 need attention this year if they are to be saved. Tree maintenance costs from 45 cents to \$1.25 and to properly care for Boston's shade trees, the officials say, would require an outlay of about \$10,000 yearly.

PILOTS SOON WILL USE ONLY STEAM POWERED VESSELS

Boston pilots are soon to board inland foreign steamers from vessels operated by steam. Pilot boat No. 3, the Liberty, today was towed to South Boston and hauled out on the marine railway in the yard of Murray & Treguboff.

This boat is to have two engines of 60 horsepower each. She will have twin screws and an average speed of 12 knots an hour. The masts of the boat will be shortened about 8 feet. It is expected the Liberty will be ready for service in a month. She will probably be stationed at Boston Lightship.

MEXICAN REBELS BACK AT ATTACK AFTER A DEFEAT

EL PASO, Texas—Mexican rebels under General Inez Salazar, 1500 in number, resumed the attack on Parral today, according to advices from rebel headquarters at Jimenez. The defeat of Campa, the rebel general at Parral, yesterday, was complete.

In Parral are 2000 federals, under command of Generals Villa, Soto, Urbina and Tellez. Federal losses are not given, but it is known that severe damage to buildings in Parral was done by Campa's artillery.

Today's renewed attack on Parral by Salazar is part of Orozco's plan to keep the federals so busy in that section that they will not be able to effect a junction and attack him in force.

ELEVATED EXTENSION ASKED

Petition for permission to extend its tracks through Avon and Newton streets to the Medford line and thence to connect with the Spot pond line, has been filed with the Malden city government by the Boston Elevated. The road petitions for double track privileges and the estimated cost of the work is \$12,000.

TWO INTERPRETERS HELD IN BAIL IN STOWAWAY CASE

Charged with having attempted to bring in illegally the 27 alien stowaways who were seized on the White Star liner Croft yesterday, Andrea Schraffino and Giovanni Gaggero, interpreters on the vessel, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes today. They pleaded not guilty and were held in \$2000 each for a hearing Saturday.

The stowaways were examined today by a special board of inquiry composed of immigration officials. They are now being held at the detention room at the immigration station.

A special inquiry board composed of D. J. Leonard, Frank S. Abernethy and William H. Nitz heard the cases. It has been already decided that 15 of the men will be deported as the result of an examination.

Captain Lolo, commander of the Croft today said he had no idea how the stowaways got on board his vessel although he said he knew there were organizations in Italy that make it their business to smuggle men on liners.

The 27 aliens mingled with the stowaway passengers and received plenty of food. On Tuesday night the water tank in which they were found was emptied and they were secreted within it. Food and blankets, it is said, were found in the tank. No weapons were found.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE HEARS BILL EXPLAINED

Before the House committee on ways and means today Representative Hobbs of the committee on judiciary explained the amendment to the workingmen's compensation act on which the committee of ways and means has suspended action until the insurance commissioner has worked out the insurance feature over which there has been some controversy.

The committee heard Henry F. Hurlburt, attorney of the Boston & Maine, on the Lynn joint bill to provide for the construction of four tracks through that city in the elimination of grade crossings. Mr. Hurlburt stated that everybody is now agreed on this bill and there is absolutely no opposition between the parties.

The committee took up the real estate broker's bill to reduce the fire hazard in Boston, in new draft, a resolve calling for an investigation. Representative Bothfeld of Newton introduced Clarence H. Blackall representing the committee of the chamber of commerce. Mr. Blackall said that the fire loss in Boston now averages \$3 per capita.

WOMAN IS KEEPER OF LIGHT

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mrs. Peter Borgum has been temporarily appointed light-keeper of Bird Rock, the station in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where her husband was lost at his post of duty.

NEW YORK SINGERS CAUSE A BIG SALE AT BOSTON OPERA

Geraldine Farrar in "Koenigslander" and Curuso in "I Pagliacci" proved to be the biggest attractions to the opera folk at the sale of Metropolitan opera seats at the Boston Opera house today.

The sale opened at 9 o'clock. At that time there was a line of persons extending from the box office, around the east side of the building, past the stage entrance, nearly to St. Stephen street. Seats for three night performances, beginning April 15, and for one matinee were rapidly sold. It is said to be the biggest single day's sale of the season.

Members of the boxoffice staff were busy Wednesday night assigning seats to mail order applicants, and many of the best, orchestra and first balcony locations were disposed of before the window sale began.

Miss Farrar, the popular Boston soprano, has not sung at the opera house for two years. Her appearance in "Tosca" and "Butterfly" in the Metropolitan engagements of 1909 drew out full houses. "Koenigslander" has its first Boston production with her as the Goose-girl on April 16.

Curuso has sung once this season at a special performance of "The Girl of the Golden West," with the Boston opera company. He was heard in one of the Metropolitan engagements of two years ago as Canio in "Pagliacci," the part which he takes at the matinee of April 17.

CONNECTICUT RIVER DEVELOPMENT PLAN MEASURE REPORTED

Appointment of a commission to investigate the possibility of developing the Connecticut river is provided for in a bill reported in the House today by the committee on harbors and public lands. The bill carries with it an appropriation of \$10,000 for the use of the commission.

The committee recommended that the proposition to make Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester a state reservation be referred to the next General Court.

The committee on education reported a bill to extend to Aug. 1 the time limit within which applications for pensions may be filed by Boston public school teachers.

Consideration of the bill to redistribute the state into 16 congressional districts scheduled for today in the Senate is expected to involve debate on a number of important amendments.

The bill before the upper branch is that drawn by the special legislative

(Continued on page ten, column seven)

PRESIDENT ORDERS SUPPLIES RUSHED TO OVERFLOWED AREA

WASHINGTON—President Taft today ordered the quartermaster general of the army to supply rations to needy people who have been driven from their homes by the Mississippi overflow. This action was taken after conference with Senator-elect Ollie M. James of Kentucky, who presented an appeal for aid.

The fact that many refugees are in need of food supplies was urged upon the President as a reason why he should ask an emergency appropriation of \$250,000 for a relief fund. Mr. Taft told Mr. James that quicker action could be secured by having the army supply food, and orders were sent to the quartermaster's depot in St. Louis to rush rations up to the Cairo district today.

The army will follow the course of the flood down the river and thus be enabled to have food and tents to be issued the moment the people are driven from their homes to higher ground.

Meanwhile an emergency appropriation bill has been introduced in Congress and as soon as this is passed the President will sign it.

This afternoon the weather bureau made public a telegram from Cairo declaring that the mayor had announced that the city cross-levees were safe.

CAIRO, Ill.—Two levees north of Cairo broke last night, the first being the Mobile and Ohio levee, when a 200-foot embankment gave way, and the second the Big Four levee on the Ohio river near the Cairo Country Club, two miles above the city.

Despite the new flood conditions, Cairo is believed to be safe. The city is protected from the flood territory by a system of cross levees. Citizens were called out today, however, to patrol these levees and strengthen the other dikes.

A steamer that was sent to rescue the 400 men who were marooned while working to save the Big Four levee has returned with all the men on board.

There are hundreds of little one-story houses, most of them occupied by negroes, which were soon floated from their foundations. Costly residences and business houses were flooded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The main levee on the Tennessee side of the Mississippi below Hickman, Ky., broke last night and the country about Reel Foot lake, as far north as Fulton, Ky., is completely flooded, weather bureau officials announced today. This break will flood an area of 50 square miles and may slightly relieve the pressure on the St. Francis levee system in west side of the river, as well as the Mississippi delta levees.

Reports from Arkansas towns behind the St. Francis levee declare that many of them are partly flooded today from backwater of the inland streams and bayous. Marion, Ark., is partly under water. It has a population of 5000. Earle, Ark., population 3000, is surrounded by water. Throughout this district all business has been suspended, and every able-bodied man is at work strengthening the levees.

The Mississippi delta levees below Memphis are reported intact today and are said to be in good condition. The river registered 43.4 feet on the gauge this morning, the highest ever known. The crest of the flood, however, is not expected until Sunday and the entire levee system is in great danger. Forecaster Emery has said it cannot stand 44 feet and a break is expected at any moment. The levee protects an area as large as the state of Delaware and 250,000 persons live there. Thousands have fled from this district to the hills.

HICKMAN, Ky.—Hickman is under from five to 10 feet of water. The people fled to the hills. Food supplies are running low and the river is still rising.

Already the monetary loss in Hickman is estimated at \$200,000. The railroads have abandoned trains altogether. For the first time in the history of the city steamboats could not land yesterday because the flood left nothing in the shape of a wharf.

NEW YORK—Wires received from Frisco system lines indicate that flood conditions between Memphis and St. Louis are improving.

ENDING OF BRITISH COAL STRIKE IS SEEN AS BREATHING TIME

While Miners' Federation Is Expected to Order Work Today to Be Resumed This Is Regarded as Strategy

EYES NOW ON MAY

Silently and Steadily Leaders of Labor Are at Work, It Is Believed, to Bring General Strike Next Month

(Special cable to the Monitor)
LONDON—The official figures of the miners' ballot have not yet been published but they amount roughly to 108,000 for a return to work and 186,000 against. It is understood that under the clause which necessitates a two thirds majority to create a strike the Federation at today's meeting will direct a return to work.

Nobody, however, who understands the crisis in the least degree believes that this is the end of the trouble. It is rather an incident in a campaign and means that the exhaustion of the funds of certain unions has necessitated a strategic retreat.

The leaders of the movement make no secret that this is so. The preparations for a general strike in May are being silently but steadily matured and the position before the government is calculated to cause it extreme anxiety.

EXECUTIVE TO STAY RESUMPTION ORDER TILL MINERS JUDGE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—The miners' committee after consulting the returns officially called off the coal strike this afternoon.

The executive committee finally announced that a special meeting of the federation had been called to indorse today's action. It will be held on Saturday and it is expected that the general resumption order will be issued for the men to return to work on Monday. Many of the miners, however, have anticipated the order and already returned and others are expected to follow their example during the next few days.

The official count when announced was, as expected, against resumption, being as follows:

Against resumption, 244,011.
For resumption, 201,013.
The executive committee, however, applied the two thirds rule and declared that the proposal to continue the strike had been defeated.

LOWELL STRIKERS TO TAKE ACTION ON MILL MEN'S REPLY

LOWELL, Mass.—Action on the answer of the manufacturers to the demands of the loomfixers and weavers is expected at meetings to be held today. The letters were received Wednesday night, but it was decided to place them before the unions before making their contents public.

As far as can be learned the manufacturers have not changed the position they took when they closed their mills more than a week ago, and the action of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company has, contrary to expectations, seemingly not influenced them in any way.

Jude C. Wadleigh, president of the Manufacturers Association, said Wednesday night: "The manufacturers have not, thus far, receded from their original position." This is, in effect, that they cannot under present conditions pay any more than the present scale.

SHIRREFFS MILLS ADVANCE

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Notices were posted Wednesday in the Shirreffs Worsted Mills to the effect that a 3 per cent increase would be granted to the operatives. The increase practically means from 8 to 10 per cent for the operatives, as the company made no reduction in wages when the working schedule was reduced from 56 to 54 hours a week.

PAWTUCKET RAISE ANNOUNCED

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—An increase in the wages of the mule spinners and back boys employed by the J. & P. Coats Co., thread manufacturers, was announced by the management of the mills Wednesday afternoon. The amount of raise was not stated.

PAINTERS GET DEMAND

WORCESTER, Mass.—Five firms of master painters have granted the demands of their striking painters for a flat rate of \$20 per week of 44 hours, according to a statement by the union Wednesday.

CLEAN JOURNALISM MEANS CLEANER THINKING; CLEANER LIVING. THEN WHY NOT HELP ON A GOOD WORK BY PASSING YOUR MONITOR TO A FRIEND OR NEIGHBOR? PERHAPS THEY TOO WILL PASS IT ALONG

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....3c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

VIEW OF TREELESS THOROUGHFARE



Canal street, looking toward North station, where it is proposed to hide "L" structure with foliage

Send your "Want" ad to
**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
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- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

**THE FRUIT GROWING INDUSTRY
OF SOUTH AFRICA PROGRESSING**

Larger Export Traffic to New York Likely With Service Betterment by Steamship Company

FAST DEVELOPMENT

During a short sojourn in the Cape Province I have had the privilege of seeing something of the fruit growing and exporting at close quarters, and it has been possible to meet and see a good deal of some of the men who were literally the practical pioneers of this great and rapidly growing industry, on its modern basis.

Needless to say, fruit was grown in South Africa as long ago as 1652, in the time of that famous governor of the Dutch, Simon Van der Stel, after whom the really picturesque town of Stellenbosch is named.

To meet present-day requirements and the exigencies of modern trade, everything had to be done on a scientific and exact basis. A young Oxford university man, named P. Rodbard Malleon, was working at fruit growing with Lord Salford in England, and when it became feasible he sailed for South Africa, with the idea of forming what has since become the Cape Orchard Company. Of this he was for many years managing director, until he began to farm his own estate near Stellenbosch.

Into the Cape Orchard Company Mr. Malleon put considerable capital and what was even more to the point, his invaluable experience of scientific fruit growing. Soon after this concern was started Mr. Cecil Rhodes also began to take an active and far-reaching interest in similar work, and bought several beautiful farms in the western province. The man Mr. Rhodes employed to start his work was Mr. Harry Pickstone, who had gained his experience in various parts of the United States, mainly California. For some years he used part of the Cape Orchard Company's farm at Hex river as a nursery for fruit trees, the entire output of which was for years bought by this company. Mr. Pickstone at the same time working a similar concern at Wellington, on a large scale, eventually supplying practically the whole Union of South Africa with fruit trees. Mr. John X. Merriman, a famous African politician, and also an English university man, was of great assistance to the pioneers of this fruit industry, while minister of agriculture in 1892, his own farm, Schoonsig, near Stellenbosch, being a lovely bignon estate.

From these small beginnings has sprung up the great and ever-increasing fruit traffic between Europe and South Africa; and now, thanks to the far-sightedness of the Elder Dempster steamship line there bids fair to be an even larger traffic to New York in time, as steamers are to run, under the new regime, direct from Capetown to New York. This meets with satisfaction.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Littlest Rebel."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Garden of Allah."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"The Garden of Allah."
HOLLIS—"The Garden of Allah."
PARK—"The Garden of Allah."
PLAYMOUTH—"The Garden of Allah."
SHUBERT—"The Garden of Allah."
THEATRE—"The Garden of Allah."

BOSTON CONCERTS
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., twenty-first public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony orchestra.
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twenty-first concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra.
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., "St. Paul" sung by Handel and Haydn society.

NEW YORK
BELASCO—"The Littlest Rebel."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"The Garden of Allah."
HOLLIS—"The Garden of Allah."
PARK—"The Garden of Allah."
PLAYMOUTH—"The Garden of Allah."
SHUBERT—"The Garden of Allah."
THEATRE—"The Garden of Allah."

CHICAGO
AMERICAN—"The Littlest Rebel."
BLACKSTONE—"The Littlest Rebel."
CARTER—"The Littlest Rebel."
GRAND—"The Littlest Rebel."
HARRIS—"The Littlest Rebel."
HOLLIS—"The Littlest Rebel."
PARK—"The Littlest Rebel."
PLAYMOUTH—"The Littlest Rebel."
SHUBERT—"The Littlest Rebel."
THEATRE—"The Littlest Rebel."



Center gable of old Dutch homestead, "Ida's Valley"

among Cape fruit growers, who confidently expect that this company's wise policy of working up the West Indies and Canary islands fruit trade will be repeated on a vaster scale in South Africa. Their predecessors, the Union-Castle line, had already got the traffic between South Africa and Europe on a sound working basis. Mr. Malleon is one who has assiduously worked for this during past years, and indirectly, as have many others too, no doubt.

The industry is still, almost in its infancy and it is intensely interesting to visit the beautiful river farms throughout the colony. The Hex river valley, hemmed in by grand mountains, is superb, with thousands of trees and vines planted during the 15 years Messrs. Fred Struben, Rodbard Malleon and Edward Diez were running the company together. Most of these trees are now in full bearing or soon should be and are a lovely sight during blossom time, and again when the fruit is ripe enough to look fine. It has to be picked rather unripe for the export trade.

Mr. Malleon now owns an estate near Stellenbosch which, like those owned and worked by Mr. Pickstone, was started by the Dutch settlers of olden time. Their houses are typical of many built by these sturdy but artistic old-time people, with lovely curved gables, massive oak doorways and hand tooled woodwork and brass mounts everywhere. Where possible the solid antique Dutch furniture is in use among the British settlers in all its beauty and solidity, defying the ravages of time. These farms, being near railway stations, have ready access to their ever ready markets, such as London and Johannesburg; and such fruits as peaches, nectarines,

Close Range Study of the Methods in Cape Colony and of Its Prosperous Farms Enlightening

SKILLED WORKERS

apple-plums, pears and grapes, grown in this colony, are said to excel in flavor those found in any other climate. In the packing sheds of these farms one sees astonishing activity and work at high pressure during the export season, which is from December to about April. Numerous natives in neat cotton gowns and quaint headgear are seen sorting the fruit, which is constantly being replenished from the orchards, men bringing in wagon loads of carefully picked fruits in small boxes.

This first sorting means the ruthless discarding of any blemished fruit, after which the "grading" is done, which involves the drastic discarding of what, to an outsider, seems to be faultless fruit. Each piece goes through a grade marked to scale for three sizes. In pears the first size seemed to be abnormally large, while the third was a useful salable size. The same applies to the gorgeous peaches, nectarines, plums and so on. When all blemishes or undersized fruit is weeded out, expert wrappers place each piece carefully in tissue paper, which is stamped with the private brand of each estate. This is all done under the supervision of a government inspector, who has to see that nothing is exported unless up to a certain standard. The chief work in these sheds is the final packing in neatly labeled boxes, dressed with white and colored wood wool. An expert packer appears to dash the fruit almost roughly into these boxes, so quickly it is done. Mr. Malleon's wife broke all the records, of even expert packers, by packing 245 boxes of pears on one day.

It is in the orchards that the scientific knowledge of skilled students of fruit culture tells. There, in place of the haphazard methods of amateur farmers, the utmost care is taken in pruning, cultivating and spraying the trees. Carelessness seems to mean defeat, rapid and overwhelming.

In the remarkable volume just published by Somerset Playne, F. R. G. S., entitled "Cape Colony: Its History, Commerce and Resources," Mr. Malleon was asked, as the recognized authority, to write an article on fruit growing. His homestead is typical of many in this one of Britain's oldest colonies; which is only now beginning to be looked on as a favorite pleasure resort for Europeans who can afford to escape the northern winter and enjoy the quiet and comfortable voyage to Capetown.

POWER AND GAS COMPANIES MERGE

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.—Announcement was made here recently of the absorption of the Columbia Power, Light & Railways Company and its subsidiary companies, the Columbia and Montour Electric Railways Company and the Columbia Gas & Electric Company, by the Susquehanna Railway Light & Power Company, the negotiations having been in progress for some time with Graham & Co. and Bertron, Grison & Jenkins of Philadelphia and New York, the interests back of the Susquehanna Railway, Light & Power Company, who control some of the largest traction and lighting companies in the United States.

The absorption affects directly about 30 miles of street railways, the electric light interest in Bloomsburg, Berwick and Danville and the gas business of Bloomsburg and Danville, as well as a number of small towns covered or about to be covered through subsidiary companies.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON INJUNCTION BILL
WASHINGTON—Democratic members of the House judiciary committee have agreed to report a bill relating to restraining orders and injunctions, in accordance with the Democratic platform adopted at the Denver convention in 1908.

CHICAGO TO USE LOUISIANA SOIL

Chicagoans who have been in the habit of buying early spring vegetables and flowers grown in Louisiana and other far southern states soon will be able to buy such luxuries grown in Chicago, says the Chicago Examiner. A Highland park horticulturist has ordered a carload of Louisiana top soil from P. Sefton of Schreiber, near New Orleans, for which he will pay probably the highest price ever paid for farm land, \$6 a ton.

Edmund T. Perkins, acting president of the national drainage congress, organized in Chicago last December and to hold its next meeting in New Orleans April 10-13, recently received this information from New Orleans.

Richard S. Kirchberger is the purchaser of the high-priced soil. He procured a sample at the land show two years ago, and experiments with it showed that it matured radishes, lettuce and the like earlier than other soil and produces better plants, both in vegetables and flowers.

TESTIMONY FILLS FIVE VOLUMES
JEFFERSON CITY—Testimony taken in the anti-trust proceedings instituted by Governor Hadley, while he was attorney-general, against 30 lumber companies, alleging that they were in an unlawful combination in restraint of trade, was received by Attorney-General Major recently from the official stenographer.

SCENES OF THE BOSTON OF YEARS AGO THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



Before the Elevated railroad was built the North station seemed another structure. It is shown in the illustration as it appeared when completed and heralded as one of the great railroad terminals in the United States.

THOUSAND WIVES GO SHOPPING IN GOOD OLD WAY AT MARKET

NEW YORK—Following the fashion of their grandmothers 1000 thrifty housewives, bearing old-fashioned baskets, descended on Washington market in lower New York on Wednesday to buy their table supplies direct from the stalls.

They turned out at the urging of the Housewives League, which is trying to reduce the cost of living. The market was gaily decorated for the experiment. The plan was conceived recently, after Mayor Shank of Indianapolis addressed a gathering of women here.

TUBE SKIRT COSTLY TO COTTON INTERESTS SAYS MANUFACTURER

WASHINGTON—That the prevailing fashion of "tube" or "hobble" skirts and the accompanying absence of undergarments has cost the cotton interests 12 yards of cotton goods for every woman who has adopted the style was announced Wednesday by George W. Neville, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, in an address before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

STANFORD GIRLS PLAN CLUBHOUSE

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Half of the amount necessary to build the women's clubhouse has been raised by the Stanford University coeds. The girls plan to put up a \$25,000 building. More than \$12,000 of the amount has been paid in cash.

An active interest is being taken by the new students and before the year is out a substantial increase in expected from the freshman girls. As soon as another \$2000 is raised it will be possible to start building operations.

GAS COMPANIES FORMED ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO—The Coast County Gas & Electric Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, was incorporated recently to take over power and lighting

CLEVELAND FIRM TO BUILD RAILWAY

CLEVELAND—Contract for constructing the Mesabi railway, a 38-mile inter-urban road which will connect all important cities in the Mesabi iron ore region in Minnesota, has practically been awarded to the Cleveland Construction Company, of which Warren Bicknell is president.

The road is to have outstanding capitalization of \$1,200,000 and will connect the cities of Hibbing, Shisholm, Buhl, Mountain Iron, Virginia, Evereth and Gilbert, operating both passenger and package freight service.

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Single Station Wagon Harness, from \$65.00
English Pigskin Leggings, from \$3.75
Men's Saddles, from \$27.50
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And good English Saddle. Stitched Gloves of our quality and price should never lack hands to fill them.



- Tan Cape for Children \$5c
Tan Cape for Women \$1.25
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White Cape \$1.35
Gray Mocha \$1.35
Black Lightweight Cape \$1.35
White Washable Mochas \$1.50
Our New Cream Shade for Spring for Men, \$1.50 the pair.

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Michigan Track Outlook

TRACK PROSPECTS AT MICHIGAN ARE MUCH IMPROVED OF LATE

Appears to Be One of the Best, Well-Balanced Teams the Wolverines Have Ever Turned Out

DEFEATED CORNELL

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan's great showing in her indoor meet with Cornell, when the Wolverines surprised the most optimistic and defeated the Ithacans 41 to 31 in spite of the absence of some good men, would seem to forecast great things for the team in this year's intercollegiate. In the eight events, three gymnasium records were broken, with Cornell the contributor of two. But of Cornell cleared the bar at 11 ft. 7 ins. in the pole vault, John Paul Jones lowered the half mile from 1m. 57 1/2 s. to 1m. 57 2/5 s., and Sargent of Michigan high-jumped 6 ft. 1 1/2 ins.

On the strength of this showing, Michigan seems the possessor of a wonderfully balanced team. Kohler is going to prove an able successor to Horner, holder of the intercollegiate record in the shot. He pushed the ball 47 ft. 2 ins., which for an undeveloped youngster, who is only in his second year at college, promises great things for the future and an almost certain first for Michigan at the intercollegiate this year. Bogle, of the football team, is again eligible, and will be Fowler's running mate in the weights. Craig, junior, outdid himself in the dashes and hurdles tying the record of 6 2/5 s. in the high hurdles. That Michigan also has sprinters was shown in the capturing of all the points in this event, with Seward, Lapsley and Craig.

Sargent's continued good work would warrant another first for Michigan in the high jump in the big eastern meet this year. Sargent broke the Syracuse indoor record in the Michigan-Syracuse meet and then broke the Michigan record. He keeps clearing the bar in practice at even better marks.

In the quarter, Michigan will be weakened this year by the loss of Captain Gamble but Hoff and Beck are doing fine work, capturing first and seconds, respectively, against Cornell.

Blake, who will be eligible in time for the intercollegiate should be an easy winner in the half mile. He came to Michigan from Brown last year, with a remarkable time to his credit in this event. His ineligibility will be raised after the Easter holidays.

In the distance runs Michigan has two men Hanavan and Haimbaugh who will undoubtedly make Cornell's great distance stars break more intercollegiate records in order to get the firsts. These are the two men who drew second and third in the mile and the two-mile respectively last year, both breaking the old records.

Waring, in the broad jump, completes the list of Michigan stars and he too will be eligible in time for the intercollegiate. He has a mark of over 22 feet to his credit in preparatory school.

SULLIVAN WILL GO TO SWEDEN

NEW YORK—Following the news that no nation will be represented by a commissioner at the Olympic games at Stockholm next summer, it was announced here Wednesday that there will be no hitch in the arrangements of the American officials; that Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the American committee, will immediately appoint a committee of three to have charge of this country's athletic affairs in Sweden, and that J. E. Sullivan will be appointed chairman of this committee.

That the Olympic committee is in good shape financially was shown today, when the committee paid the second installment of \$25,000 on the steamship Finland, which will carry the athletes and their friends to Stockholm.

COBB GETS RUN; SCORE IS TIED

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Chattanooga Southern League players and the Detroit Americans met in a 10-inning game here Wednesday, the score being 4 to 4. Mullin and Pernol pitched for the visitors. Ty Cobb scored the tying run by coming home from first base on a bad throw when he tried to steal second.



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Western College Leader Who Has a Well-Balanced Squad for Big Track Meet



CAPT. H. S. GAMBLE '12
Michigan varsity track team

BASEBALL PICKUPS

A glorious ending to spring training at Hot Springs for the Boston American Yawpings. That 7 to 6 victory yesterday must have pleased them immensely.

Jackson is getting a great chance to show his speed in the outfield this spring, as he has been shifted from right to center.

Pitcher Vernon, the veteran boxman of the Amherst College nine, has been showing up strongly in the South this spring.

Harry Martin, the former Tufts College pitcher who is now with the Athletics, is helping Coach the Roxbury Latin school pitchers.

Ed. Walsh, the star pitcher of the Chicago Americans, appears to be in mid-summer form. In a recent game with Waco he struck out 9 men and held them to 3 hits and 1 run.

It looks as if Cobb were going to be just as fast on the bases as ever this year. Scoring from first on a wild throw to catch him stealing second is a specialty all his own.

Pitcher Coombs of the Athletics seems to be in his old-time form, judging from the way he handled New Orleans yesterday. He pitched seven innings, struck out 17 men and allowed but one hit.

Manager McGraw predicts that the National League pennant race this year will be between the Giants and Philadelphia. To the outsider it looks as if Pittsburgh ought to be at least considered.

If all the old-timers who have been invited to attend the Boston American-Harvard game April 9 accept, it will be a gathering of famous amateurs well worth seeing. It will also be the first chance to see the new diamond in use.

Del Chicago or Boston get the best of the famous deal of 1911 when Shean, Graham, Good and Collins went west for Weaver, Griffin, Kling and Kaiser? Not one of the Boston players is now in the Chicago lineup, and all four Chicago players are still with Boston, Kling being the present manager.

Almost half of the teams in the two big leagues are under new managers this year. There are five new ones in the American: Griffith, Washington; Stahl, Boston; Davis, Cleveland; Wolverton, New York; and Callahan, Chicago. The new National ones are Kling, Boston, and O'Day, Cincinnati. Davis, Kling and O'Day are having their first experience as managers.

NEW CASINO GRANDSTAND

NEWPORT, R. I.—Work on the new grandstand in the Casino for use during the national tennis tournament to be held in August is progressing rapidly. The stand will accommodate 500 persons and with the other seating accommodations, 1500 can be cared for. In previous years during the big matches at least 500 persons have been forced to stand for lack of seats. This year, however, the Casino management is intending to furnish enough seats to go around unless the crowd increases more than is anticipated.

WILLIAMS' SQUAD IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Williams College baseball squad of Williamstown, Mass., is here for a week's visit and practice. Today the team had a workout on the grounds of Fordham University. An attempt to arrange a game with the New York Nationals is being made.

SECOND ROUND IS BEING PLAYED AT PINEHURST

Charles Evans, Jr., Is Forced to Go Twenty Holes Before Defeating C. H. Gardner—Ex-Champion Loses

PINEHURST, N. C.—The second round of match play in the United North and South championship golf tournament of 1912 is being played here today and judging from some of the exhibitions given in the first round Wednesday, fast golf will be required to qualify in the semi-finals tomorrow. The chief features of the first round Wednesday were the 20 hole victory by Charles Evans, Jr., from Dr. C. H. Gardner, of Agawam, and the defeat of ex-champion W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, on the home green by C. N. Phillips of the Greenwich Country Club. Medal scores were rather indifferent in both matches, but the crowd overlooked them in the interest aroused because of the uncertainty of the result. Four down at the turn, Dr. Gardner rallied, coming home and squared the match on the fifteenth, holding his own with halves on the next three, a pair of fours on the nineteenth sending the couple to the twentieth, which Evans won 5 to 6.

One down at the turn, Mr. Fownes lost the tenth, but he squared the match on the twelfth, halved the next three holes, lost the sixteenth, evened the score on the seventeenth and lost the eighteenth with a second shot which made the bunker.

P. W. Whittemore of Brookline and C. G. Waldo, Jr., of Brookline had a close match, which the home green decided. The bracket for today brings R. H. Gwaltney of Wilmington against Evans; H. J. Topping of Greenwich plays Walter Fairbanks of Denver; P. W. Whittemore meets Phillips, while Oswald Kirby of Englewood and Walter J. Travis of Garden City will come together.

Play in the remaining five divisions developed numerous contests, and there are some fast men as far down as the third. A summary of the first two divisions follows:

First Division, Championship—First round: Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater, beat Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 1 up (20 holes); R. H. Gwaltney, Wilmington, beat W. S. Dillon, Alpine, 2 and 1; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, beat W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, by default; Walter Fairbanks, Denver, beat R. L. Scotland, West Burn, 3 and 2; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, beat C. G. Waldo, Jr., Brookline, 1 up; C. N. Phillips, Greenwich, beat W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, 1 up; Oswald Kirby, Englewood, beat P. S. MacLaughlin, Ekwanok, 4 and 3; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat J. D. Standish, Jr., Garden City, 1 up.

BRIDWELL NAMES REPORTING DATE

Two important announcements were made today at the Boston National League headquarters by Secretary Kelley. The first was that a telegram had been received from Bridwell, the veteran shortstop, at Portsmouth, Ohio, that he would join the team in this city the 10th and expected to be in shape to take part in the opening game the 11th.

The other announcement is that the games at the South End grounds will start at 3 o'clock. Whether this will be the time for starting during the entire season is not yet definitely decided, but it will be during the first home series.

SIGNAL DRILL AT HARVARD

That Coach Haughton expects to give the Harvard varsity football candidates some real scrimmage work early next week is the opinion today following the signal practice that was given the men Wednesday afternoon. It was hardly expected that signal work would be indulged in so early, and it certainly looks as if real scrimmaging was near at hand. More candidates reported at the field Wednesday, bringing the total up to about 50. In addition to Haughton, Paul and Lathrop Withington, Browne, 10, Smith '11 and Long '10 took part in the coaching.

BALTIMORE BEATS PRINCETON

BALTIMORE—Princeton University's baseball team put up a good game against the Baltimore International league team Wednesday until the seventh inning when the professionals scored five runs. The final count was 10 to 2 in favor of Baltimore. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Baltimore 0 0 1 1 0 1 5 7 - 10 14 2
Princeton 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 - 2 6 7
Batteries, Smith, Clyde and Murray, and Fingal; Lear, Bergen, Wood and Sterrett.

FOURTH STRAIGHT FOR PENN

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team scored its fourth straight victory of the season Wednesday, beating Holy Cross, 4 to 3. O'Brien featured for Holy Cross with a remarkable catch of Donovan's hit in the fifth.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PRINCETON

CHICAGO—Chicago A. A. swimmers defeated the swimming team of Princeton University, 82 to 28, here Wednesday. The Chicago men took first place in every event.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The following extracts from a very interesting article entitled "The Fables of Archery," was written several years ago by Will H. Thompson, and published in the Forest and Stream.

"While it might be very interesting to look up many of the old stories about Robin Hood and William Tell, and other of the real and mythical heroes of the bow, I do not propose to deal with the unbelievable tales told of their marvelous shots, but to come home to our own day and land and call attention to the strange fact that hundreds of otherwise good and reliable persons will relate with the most unblushing mendacity, the most utterly improbable and even impossible things which they have either done, or seen done, with the bow and arrow. What archer is there in the United States who has not been repeatedly told by his white-haired friend, who strolls over of an afternoon to see him shoot, that he 'has seen the Indian stick a copper in a split stick and hit it at every shot at a distance of 30 to 60 yards? Now the old gentleman is a very good man, but the truth is he has never seen an Indian in his life. In the next place, if he had chance to see an Indian he would, ten chances to one, have been armed with an old rifle instead of a bow; and lastly, if he had been armed with a bow, he could not have hit the copper at 30 yards in 40 shots.

"The reason they did not become expert bowmen was because they had no reliable weapons. One might as well take a Mexican escopette and shoot at Cremona with Jackson and Sumner, as to take one of the miserable sticks called Indian bows and shoot at a national archery meeting of English archers against the Fords, Fishers, Palairats and Remingtons of the present day. Now, instead of striking a copper cent every shot at even 20 yards, no Indian or white man has ever lived who could strike an eight-inch circle every time at that distance with an arrow, and such a circle contains about 150 times the area of a cent piece. Not only do we continually hear this Indian fable repeated, but we are vexed with the endless babble about how well 'I could shoot when I was a boy.'

"Now, to the reader who has never seen an Indian, and an Indian bow, or an Indian arrow, and who does not know anything about archery, and who has heard such tales dinned into his ears from his boyhood, all this may sound a trifle surprising. It is, nevertheless, very true. The North American Indians are very poor archers. They use worthless bows and worse arrows. There are very few of our archers who have had this season's practice only who could not discount the best of them at a target at 60 yards. Your old friend has told that tale about the cent in the split stick until he actually believes it. I do not, however, and I always tell such persons that they are only making themselves ridiculous by repeating such bosh. The Indian-split-stick-cent tale has for its principal foundation the fact that about some of our frontier posts and villages the Indian boys, and sometimes the men, in order to obtain articles for their use, would shoot at pencils or other small objects thus placed in the split end of a stick, which would be stuck in the ground, not at a distance of 40 yards, but usually at about four or five yards.

"They used small bows, of about four feet in length, which they kept strung for months at a time; and clumsy, heavy arrows, with large knobs at the head, which they could not shoot 100 yards at a flight, and which no amount of skill could have driven 30 yards in a straight line. Generally there would be about a dozen of them doing the shooting, and instead of one shooting at a time, the whole dozen would discharge their arrows at once, and in the melee of arrows, some going sideways in the air, some bouncing along the ground, and all clattering along together, the little stick would be raked out of the ground, and a 'hit' claimed. Even with all the tangle of a dozen arrows at five yards, the cent escaped as often as it was 'knocked out of the stick.'

"Sometimes a squad of the Indian archers have traveled the states, exhibiting their skill in this way, but I have yet to learn of their shooting at a greater distance than 30 feet. Such archery is simply contemptible."

CUT IN HARVARD'S BASEBALL SQUAD BY COACH SEXTON

Couch Sexton of the Harvard baseball team cut the number of fielding candidates down to 17 at Wednesday afternoon's practice.

No cut was made in the battery candidates and most of the men will probably be retained until the southern trip. The first game of the season will be with the Boston American league team Tuesday.

The following were retained as the result of yesterday's cut: Avery, Babson, Bolton, F. H. Clark, S. P. Clark, Conant, Curtis, Desha, Gibson, Haas, Harvey, Hoogs, Millholland, Reynolds, Wigglesworth, Wingate and Coon.

Couch Joseph P. Kennedy retained the following men on the freshman squad: Alton, Ayres, Baker, Bassett, Bernson, Brickley, Brown, Caldwell, Choute, Clafin, deWahl, Frye, Gannett, Harwick, Macdonald, Mason, McDonnell, Mitchell, Packard, Phillips, Robinson, Sears, Spang, Stanton, S. O. Watson, R. C. Watson, West, Wharton, Wheeler, Winlock, Winsor and Wright.

TRACTION FRANCHISE GRANTED HENDERSON, KY.

THE END of a long controversy came recently when the council granted a franchise for an interurban line from Henderson to Evansville. This is expected to be the start of a system of interurbans running from Henderson.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN AGAIN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In the local inter-league series the Americans won from the Nationals again Wednesday, 3 to 1. Americans, 3-10-0; Nationals, 1-5-1. Frill and Kritchell; Steele and Bliss. Umpires, Johnstone and Egan.

NAVY SHUTS OUT COLUMBIA

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Completely outclassed in fielding and unable to bat the Naval Academy's pitcher, Columbia was defeated by the midshipmen Wednesday, 4 to 0. The game was won in the first four innings.

M'GRAW'S MEN WIN IN NINTH

WASHINGTON—With the game apparently won by Clark Griffith's men, the New York Nationals came through with a rush in the ninth inning Wednesday, broke down the local's one-run lead and went ahead, 6 to 5.

TECH GOLFERS BEGIN THIS WEEK

At the meeting of the Technology Golf Club, Wednesday afternoon, the members decided to accept the Wollaston Club offer of their links. It is the intention of the club to begin playing this week.

CHICAGO 6, LOUISVILLE 1

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Chicago Nationals won from the Louisville team of the American Association Wednesday, 6 to 1. Reulbach and Mosely pitched for the visitors and allowed but five hits.

SEAN GOES TO LOUISVILLE

CHICAGO—David Shean, utility infielder of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, was sold Wednesday to the Louisville Club of the American Association.

TRAP SHOOTERS COMPETING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Over 100 of the Best Shots in the Country Taking Part in 200 Target Event at Travers Island

NEW YORK—The National championship trap shooting contest is being held at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club today. More than 100 of the best shots of the country are entered to take part and each man will shoot at 200 targets.

Seventeen squads of five men each took part in Wednesday's events. During the early part of the day an event of 60 targets was decided. This resulted in a tie for first honors between H. W. Kahler of Philadelphia, the national amateur champion, and C. H. Newcomb of the same city, each having broken 53. The marksmen were kept busy throughout the afternoon in a contest at 100 targets. E. A. Randall of Portland, Me., took the first prize by breaking 92. H. W. Kahler of Philadelphia was second with 90 and R. L. Spotts of the New York A. C., chairman of the Olympic trap shooting team, tied with Dr. C. H. Burr of Montpelier, Vt., each having broken 88. The local man won the shoot-off at 25 targets with 23 breaks to 19 by the New Englander for the third cup.

Following are the scores of 80 and better in the 100-target event in which professionals are allowed to shoot, but not for prizes:

PRELIMINARY SHOOT	
Targets, scratch	
E. A. Randall, Portland, Me.	92
H. W. Kahler, Highland, N. Y.	90
R. L. Spotts, New York A. C.	88
Dr. C. H. Burr, Montpelier, Vt.	88
G. J. Corbett, New York A. C.	85
Dr. Gleason, Boston A. C.	85
Dr. P. McMahon, N. Y. A. C.	84
E. A. Schaeffer, N. Y. A. C.	84
C. H. Newcomb, Independent G. C.	83
A. R. Richardson, Dupont, G. C.	83
F. Hall, New York A. C.	82
W. Simonson, Queens Club	82
A. R. Richardson, Dupont, G. C.	81
F. A. Hodgman, N. Y. A. C.	81
J. Martin, Bergen Beach G. C.	81
A. R. Richardson, Dupont, G. C.	81
G. Holard, Paterson G. C.	81
E. E. Reed, Boston A. C.	81
T. J. McNeill, N. Y. A. C.	80
C. W. Billings, N. Y. A. C.	80
R. A. Faye, Boston A. C.	80
C. H. Vandersee, Travers A. C.	80
J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen B.	80

BOSTON TO MEET WASHINGTON NINE

WASHINGTON—Boston National League Club baseball players are here today for a game with the local team of the American League this afternoon and another contest tomorrow, President John M. Ward joined his Boston squad here today, coming from Boston. Manager Kling's men turned the tables on Richmond Wednesday defeating that team 5 to 2. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
Richmond	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	5

Batteries, Brady, Proffer and Gowdy; Ayers and Thacker, Mace, Umpire, West.

TO BREAK CAMP AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Camp will be broken by the Boston American League baseball squad this afternoon after a light workout this morning. Two games will be played at Cincinnati. The recruits beat the regulars Wednesday 7 to 6. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yanigans	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	7	11	3
Regulars	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6	10	2

Batteries, Bushelman and Thomas; Heintz, Collins and Carrigan. Umpires, Hallahan and Leonard.

GEORGETOWN BEATS VERMONT

WASHINGTON—Georgetown defeated University of Vermont, 4 to 1 Wednesday in a well contested pitching duel. Winkler of Vermont struck out eight and kept his opponents' hits well scattered, but poor fielding by his teammates caused his undoing.

OLD-TIMERS ARE INVITED TO GAME

Arrangements for the Harvard-Boston American league baseball game Tuesday at Fenway park, Jersey and Lansdowne streets, are nearly complete, and the officials of the Harvard and Boston clubs expect a large attendance. Arrangements have been made to play the game the next day if necessary. Invitations to the game have been sent to all the old college and professional players who took part in the old-timers' reunion at the Huntington Avenue grounds, Sept. 24, 1908.

OLSON TO LEAD CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND—Ivan Olson, shortstop, will be captain of the Cleveland team of the American league this season. Announcement of this was made by Manager Harry Davis at New Orleans Wednesday. It had been thought that Larry Lajoie would be captain. Davis announced the release of Windell, pitcher; Barr, first base, and Hendrix, third base, to the New Orleans team of the Southern league.

AMHERST NINE IN DURHAM, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C.—Amherst College baseball team arrived here today for games this and tomorrow afternoon with Trinity College. The University of North Carolina baseball team, which was defeated Tuesday by the Amherst nine, 5 to 3, turned the tables on the Bay State lads Wednesday, shaving a close victory of 11 to 10.

SPRING FOOTBALL AT BROWN IS EXPECTED IN A SHORT WHILE

Captain Ashbaugh Anxious to Get a Line on the New Material That Will Be Available

NEED NEW QUARTER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is anticipated that the Brown University football candidates will be called out for spring practice within a short time. Captain Ashbaugh is anxious to have a look at the new material which may have been discovered among the men now in college and also to see how the veterans show up in the rudiments of the game.

With few exceptions many of last year's strong eleven will be back in college in the fall and if they all turn out for football there should be little difficulty in making up a fast team. The loss of E. Sprackling, captain and quarterback last season, will be heavily felt, but it is rumored that he may remain in this city and help coach his successor for that position.

George Crowther of Pawtucket and McLaughlin are both good men in the quarterback position and it seems to be a close race between them to see which will be taken as the first string member. Crowther last season was a substitute halfback and as such made some fine plays. There is possibility that he may take the same position again this fall. If all of last year's candidates turn out this fall the team will be lacking only five regular men, Sprackling, Adams, Jones, Donovan and Marble. These five men were all excellent players but good substitutes were developed for them last fall and there should be but comparatively little trouble in getting good men to fill their places.

Neth K. Mitchell, without doubt, step into Donovan's place at center. He played there part of last season but in the latter games on the schedule gave way to Donovan as the more steady player. Snell is prominent as a fullback and it is quite probable that he will take the place made vacant by the graduation of Jones. Shipley will probably have a good show to become end in place of Adams.

On the right side of center the Brown line will not be changed at all and Goldberg, Bartlett and Ashbaugh will probably resume their old positions. This side was solid last fall and very few gains were made through these men. Kulp and Kratz will probably be back on the left side of the line. The development of a backfield will be the hardest problem for coaches Robinson and Pryor to solve.

NEW YORK WINS IN TWELFTH

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The New York American and the Indianapolis American Association teams played in mid-season form Wednesday and the former won, 4 to 3, after 12 innings. Chase hit for a home run in the twelfth, but was called out for cutting first, and two runs ahead of him did not count.

New York, 4-9-2; Indianapolis, 3-9-5. McConnell, Quinn and Street; Merz, White and Pearce.

DE ORO DEFEATS WESTON

PHILADELPHIA—Alfredo de Oro of New York defeated Charles Weston of Chicago, 150 to 115, Wednesday night in the national pocket billiard championship. James Maturro of Denver defeated W. W. King of New York, 130 to 97, and Thomas L. Wilson of Hackensack won from William F. deLangh of Philadelphia, 150 to 97.

All Classes of Readers Find

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in the Special Pages of

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Prices 5.00, 6.50, 8.00, 8.50,
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EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
Boys' Norfolk and D. B. Suits
Two pair Knickerbockers with each
suit. Ages 9 to 17. Three prices
5.00 8.00 8.50

Boys' Haberdashery

A spacious section of our Boys' Department has been renovated and made convenient for the sale of Boys' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Blouse Waists—where a complete stock of up-to-date styles will always be found for The Little Men.

"The CONTINENTAL"

BOSTON'S GREATEST CLOTHING STORE
WASHINGTON, COR. BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WINCHESTER

The selectmen will confer with committees of the Elevated and Bay State railways to see if the tracks of the Bay State road can be connected with the Elevated's tracks in Arlington so that the Stoneham-Winchester-Arlington cars can be run direct to the Harvard square terminal without passengers changing cars in Arlington. A letter has been sent to the Arlington selectmen asking their cooperation.

Following the recommendation of Town Engineer James Hinds, the committee on highways is preparing to change the names of many of the streets and private ways. The committee is also planning to renumber the houses in a large part of the town.

MEDFORD

A new company of Boy Scouts has been organized at the First Baptist church and has been divided into four patrols. Its command is Donald Nimmo, Norman Farnum, Charles Gales and Charles Peters. Irving B. Farnum has been elected scout master, with C. A. Ward and Edwin N. Cleaves as assistants.

Delegates from the Sarah E. Fuller tent, Daughters of Veterans, who have been attending the department convention in Boston this week are Miss Bertha J. Whitney, Mrs. Mattie R. Tucker, Mrs. Fannie G. Brooks of Somerville, Mrs. Lota Gardner Smith, Mrs. Guyeta Gardner, Mrs. Bessie Preston Rowe of Winchester and Miss M. Alice Dunbar.

MALDEN

Plans submitted by Frederick W. Estey, city engineer, for the laying out of Oliver street from Bellave street to Broadway have been submitted to the street and water department, calling for \$11,000 for the work. The members of the Linden Improvement Association have written the commission, unanimously urging the building of the street.

The board of assessors have organized with the election of Clarence E. Carney as chairman and former Alderman Frank E. Granger as the new member of the board. The assistant assessors this year are William P. Downie, Philip J. Scroffell, F. H. Cutting, J. M. Cosgrove, Thomas J. Gilligan and Albert S. Gogan.

MILTON

Surveys are being made by Walter Baker & Co. for the purpose of determining the practicability of a street from Eagle mills at Central avenue with the Baker and Forbes mills yards at the Lower Mills.

An organization to be known as the Vase Parent Association has been formed and the following officers elected: President, Thomas W. Pond; vice-president, Mrs. Jacob A. Turner; secretary, Mrs. Joseph W. Pond; treasurer, Moses D. Monroe; chairman of executive committee, Frederick A. Gaskins; executive member, Mary E. Alden.

WALTHAM

Waldron E. Sawyer, who was recently confirmed by the board of aldermen as assessor, has announced he will resign as chairman of the Republican ward and city committee. Arthur P. Teale is a candidate to succeed Mr. Sawyer.

Two hundred horses are to take part in the workhorse parade to be held in this city under the auspices of Animal Aid Society, April 19. George A. Clark is to be chief marshal.

EVERETT

The reunion of the class of '05 of the high school has been postponed from tonight to a later date, when it will be held at the home of Burleigh Cooper in Somerville.

The Boys Brigade of the Union Christian church gave "The District School" in the vestry Wednesday evening. The proceeds will be used for equipment for the company.

DORCHESTER

The annual concert under the auspices of Harold A. Reynolds will be given in Whiton hall, April 22. Those far, those who have volunteered to take part are Mrs. Martha Dana Shepard, accompanist; Miss Sue Brinkley, Fred S. Harris of Wellesley and Miss Gertrude Holt of Beacon street, soloist at the Temple Israel.

NEWTON

Newton Ladies Home Circle holds its annual meeting in G. A. R. hall this afternoon.

High school graduates at Harvard University have organized a Newton High School Club and have elected these officers: President, Marshall W. Cox; vice-president, Stephen T. Hopkins; secretary, Schuyler Adams; treasurer, Paul H. Smart.

ABINGTON

The Universalist church has elected the following officers: Clerk, Bertrand C. Faunce; treasurer, C. Morton Packard; collector, Mrs. C. L. Baker; standing committee, Clarence Lombard, Miss Mary O. Nash, Harry Pennington, George Gray, Arthur E. Jackson, Sumner L. Deane and William Brooks.

Pilgrim lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., is to hold a fair in Pilgrim hall April 11 and 12.

BEVERLY

The business men's committee on better lighting, I. Augustus Sturtevant, Orzo M. Field and Charles F. Lee, delegated both by the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association, are planning to visit New Haven, Lynn and other cities.

The street committee has awarded the contract for a new fifteen ton road roller. The contract price is \$3900.

WAKEFIELD

The following appointive town officers have been named: Measurers of wood, G. W. Killorin, A. L. Mansfield, H. N. Oliver, E. S. Oliver, Thomas Hickey, A. A. Mansfield, W. A. Hickey, F. W. Magdeburg, T. E. Toomey, L. P. Curley, H. A. Feindel, Dennis Greany, W. T. Curley, L. E. Bennett; weighers of coal and merchandise, P. McLaughlin, W. A. Hickey, A. B. Morton, J. H. McMahon, F. W. Magdeburg, John Toomey, T. E. Toomey, A. A. Mansfield, N. E. Cutler, A. L. Mansfield, W. T. Curley, Willard Farwell, E. P. Cobb, L. P. Curley, Miss Mary Dignan; measurers of lumber, A. T. Locke, H. B. Parker, J. B. Foster, L. E. Bennett, W. A. Prescott, H. A. Feindel, A. P. Webber, W. E. Knox.

MIDDLEBORO

A Unity Club has been formed at the Unitarian church and the following officers have been elected: Fred Alger president, G. W. Brackett vice president, Roger Wood secretary, LeRoy Dunham treasurer, Roger Wood, Fred Alger, Austin "Eals, LeRoy Dunham, Darragh Higgins and G. W. Brackett executive committee.

The April session of the Plymouth County Neighborhood convention of churches will be held at the South Middleboro Methodist church next Wednesday. A. C. Wilbur will have charge of the services and Rev. C. P. Christopher will deliver the sermon.

LEXINGTON

Prof. Albert R. Jenks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave a public pruning exhibition yesterday afternoon at the farm of Howard M. Munroe on the Lowell turnpike, East Lexington. In the evening Mr. Jenks lectured on "Fruit Raising in the Far West," in Historic hall.

Herbert C. Locke, chairman of the committee on the Hayes Memorial fountain, states it will take \$800 to replace the cracked boulder under the statue of Captain John Parker, which surmounts the fountain. For this work \$600 has been appropriated by the town.

READING

Golf and social events for three consecutive days will mark the opening of the Meadowbrook Golf Club's season. On Thursday evening, April 18, the entertainment and tennis committees and the directors will give a social and dancing party in Masonic hall and on Patriots' day the schedule will begin with a selected nine holes in 27 match for two prizes. For Saturday, April 20, there will be golf ball sweepstakes, 18 holes medal play. The tournament committee is preparing a schedule for the rest of the season.

WHITMAN

The Unitarian church society has elected these officers: Clerk, George D. Soule; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph L. Snow; directors, J. C. Gilbert, Ernest C. Howard, C. D. Reed, B. S. Atwood and Charles H. Edson. Rev. Harvey C. Merrill was invited to remain as pastor for another year.

Mrs. Phoebe Clifford of Plymouth county, president of the W. C. T. U., will speak before the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church tomorrow afternoon.

STONEHAM

At the last of the course of lectures under the auspices of the Unitarian church, Senator Charles H. Brown of Medford spoke on "Presidential Preference Primaries." Elmer Middleton of Lynn was the soloist.

Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, will speak on "The Housing Problem in Towns" at a public meeting in the Unitarian chapel tonight under the auspices of the Unitarian Men's Club.

WEYMOUTH

The board of selectmen have appointed John M. Maynard superintendent of streets, Edgar S. Wright fire warden, Thomas M. White and Thomas H. Phillips policemen, and Teers M. Low superintendent of the water department.

The Old Colony Club holds its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon, April 25.

ARLINGTON

George M. Brooks again was elected president of the Arlington Boat Club at its annual meeting. The other officers were chosen as follows: Vice president, H. Walter Gleason; secretary, George H. Peirce; treasurer, Chester W. Whitney; trustees, Robert E. Cousins, Ernest H. Freeman, Samuel Usher, 2d, Roger W. Homer and John Blevins.

BROOKLINE

The petition of Edward R. Nash has been granted by the selectmen for an extension of sidewalk on Hyslop road.

The W. L. Morrison Company of Boston have been granted a permit for a concrete building at 1042 Beacon street for the Kissel Kar Company.

TAUNTON

The Rev. Lawrence W. C. Emig of Cambridge has been chosen assistant pastor of the First M. E. church. Charles R. Emery of New Bedford has been chosen general manager of the Taunton Mills Company plant.

RANDOLPH

Property holders and business men are advocating the appointment of a building inspector. Some buildings have recently been condemned by the state building inspector.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

William H. Taylor has been reelected chairman of the trustees of the public library and Mrs. Clara E. Webber, secretary-treasurer.

WIRELESS TREATY RATIFIED BY SENATE AFTER FIVE YEARS

Convention Signed by 28 Powers for Control of Service From Shore to Ships Opposed by Companies

LOSE THEIR PROFITS

WASHINGTON—After a delay of five years the Senate ratified on Wednesday the international wireless convention providing for control of wireless service from shore to ships.

The governmental supervision provided for by the convention caused it to be opposed by the wireless companies in this country, whose chief profit comes from supplying outfits to amateur operators, but the navy has always advocated the treaty for the better protection of messages from battleships.

The convention was signed at Berlin in November, 1906, and President Roosevelt sent it to the Senate in December, 1907. Since that time the opposition of wireless companies has prevented action.

At a subsequent conference of the powers signatory, the United States was invited to send representatives, but was informed that they would not be expected to vote until the convention had been accepted by this country. This invitation and limitation was repeated for the coming conference in London this summer, but in January a hint was dropped that American representatives were not expected.

The aroused naval officials and they at once began a campaign to have the convention ratified. Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania was the strongest opponent of the measure, but sentiment for it was overwhelming. The convention was signed by 28 powers.

NATURALIST CLUB SOON TO START ON JOURNEYS AFIELD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A series of Saturday afternoon outings has been arranged by the Rhode Island Field Naturalists Club. Prof. J. Franklin Collins, formerly of Brown University and now special agent of investigations in forest pathology for the United States department of agriculture, is president of the club.

More than 100 students of nature are members of the club and the outings sometimes are continued into the fall. This year the first trip will be next Saturday to Cranston. Other spring trips have been arranged as follows: April 13, Lime Rock, for a study of quarries and minerals, Martin Bove, leader; April 20, around Scotts pond and along the Blackstone canal, Luther D. Burlingame, leader; April 27, Oaklawn, for a study of glacial moraines, Prof. Charles W. Brown of Brown University, leader; May 4, to Thornton, for botanical and geological study under Prof. A. E. Stone of Rhode Island State College; May 11, to Touisset Neck, for an inspection of the famous Osprey colony, under Frederick H. Carpenter, curator of the Taunton museum; May 18, to West Greenwich and Wickaboset pond, for a study of birds and a hay ride to East Greenwich, Clifton W. Loveland, leader; May 25, to Hundred Acre Cove, at Barrington, to study birds and shore plants, Miss Bertha B. Smith, leader; June 1, to Providence island, for the study of the black crowned night heron, under the leadership of Harold L. Madison, curator of the Providence museum; June 8, Popasquash Neck, to study "Sea and Shore," W. G. Vincel, leader; June 15, study of bees, under Arthur C. Miller, secretary of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, at Barrington. June 22, E. K. Thomas will lead an excursion, but the place is not decided upon.

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Bon Ton Corsets

Elite style—perfect comfort and ease characterize the wearer of the new models of Bon Ton Corsets.

A Graceful Freedom of Motion

As well as the much desired uncorseted effect is obtained through properly fitted Bon Ton Corsets.

Have you had trouble with your corsets? Have they given you discomfort? Have they failed to give you the graceful lines of the present fashions? Have they been as durable as you would have desired?

If so, you have not worn a Bon Ton Corset, as it never fails to please from the moment it is fitted until the time for its discard arrives.

No. 963 (Illustrated) for full figures is one of the very popular numbers, boned with wundabolin—in white coutil. Price...\$5.00



Note—Chandler & Co.'s fitters realize that the body must be comfortable as well as beautiful. Be fitted at once to a Bon Ton.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

OPERA EQUIPMENT CHANGED

Executive Staffs of Music Institutions Begin Work of Next Year

On Aug. 1 Charles Urban, the new stage director of the Boston opera house, will enter on his duties. Nothing new on the next season's productions will be due until his arrival. When he comes, all the scenery of the last three years will be overhauled and revisions made. The first important new work will be the preparation of the scenery and stage appointments of "Don Giovanni," the Mozart opera which will open the season under the musical direction of Mr. Moranzoni. Both the Boston and the Swampscott studios for scene painting will be in use. Plans are developing for the annex to the opera house, which is to be a storehouse, and a sort of scenic library for the company. Mr. Urban's presence will be necessary to determine some of the details of this structure. The uses to which the building will be put are clearly understood now. It must first of all hold the scenic equipment of the house in such a manner that any opera can be mounted at a half day's notice; and it must next in order provide isolated rehearsal accommodations.

Another new convenience which has been under discussion, but not definitely consented to by Mr. Jordan, is a passenger elevator at the front of the house for the accommodation of people who hold seats in the balconies. Ample space for an elevator is left in the southeast corner of the building and if the need seems urgent a passenger lift of suitable capacity may sometime be installed.

Mr. Moranzoni returned from Burlington, Vt., this morning. He reports great success for the music festival of the Boston opera company there on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. Especially applauded by the large audiences was the work of the orchestra in the overture to "William Tell," and the singing of the principal artists of the festival, Mmes. Nielsen, Seotney and Claessens and Messrs. Polese, Ramella and Silli. The chorus returns from Burlington tonight. The orchestra remains there until Saturday, when it starts on the tour to cities of northern New York. Concerts will be given as follows: Sunday, April 7, Syracuse; Monday, Ithaca; Tuesday, Utica. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct the concerts and Miss Nielsen will be the soloist.

The contracts of the Boston opera chorus were to be renewed this morning, but Saturday morning is the time now set for the exchange of indentures between the management and the field singers. Mr. Caplet will have charge of this work and he does not return from Burlington until Saturday.

The majority of the men of the chorus will return. They are all Italians. The ballet will be reengaged as far as possible. The native dancers have proved satisfactory but not easy to obtain. Contracts with all the field imply full time work and pay by the week.

Karl Muck, who is to conduct the Boston Symphony orchestra for the next five years, will direct the music festival of the lower Rhine cities, held this summer at Aachen.

Included in the cities of the festival, besides Aachen, are Dueseldorf and Cologne. These places combine their choruses and orchestras and give an extended program. The management of the Berlin opera has altered its plans in order to have Dr. Muck direct a complete new study which it has made of the Wagner Ring music dramas. The date of the production was moved back eight months in order to permit this. Dr. Muck's part in the Bayreuth festival will be to direct all the "Parsifal" performances, numbering seven. He sails for America Sept. 24.

The importance of Dr. Muck's engagement in Boston to conduct orchestral programs... exclusively is to be gathered from this statement of his activities in

Germany during the next few months. During the winter of 1912-13, two out of the four most eminent conductors in the world will be at the service of music Boston. Muck will be here, directing symphonies; Weingartner, directing opera. Each man is as great in the field of the other as he is in his own. With a opera house right at his door, Dr. Muck will not be able to show Bostonians his talents as an interpreter of lyric drama. With a specialized group of symphony players in his neighborhood, Mr. Weingartner will not have the privilege of disclosing to the full his capacity as an interpreter of concert orchestra score. Dr. Muck knows Berlin as a place where he can exercise his entire artistic gift for the good of the community. Mr. Weingartner knows Berlin in the same way. Both men will know Boston as place where they are tested in only half of their powers. Such is the meaning of America as a purchasing power rather than an originating power, in that it can afford to buy a fraction of a man's gifts and let the rest go unused. It cooperative duty in music is some time away, five years away at least, according to the indentures which bind Karl Muck and Felix Weingartner to the service of the Boston public.

Walter G. Fuller lectures tonight in the Twentieth Century Club rooms, Joy street, on British folk songs. Miss Rosalind Fuller will interpret a number of old songs, presenting them in group according to the general subject of the poems. The songs are listed on the program with the name of the locality whence they originate. The countess of Dorset, Somerset, Berkshire and Cornwall are designated as the source of certain pieces. A harpist, Oriska Fuller, interprets Welsh airs.

Mme. Jeanne Jemel, soprano, and Paulo Gruppe, cellist, appear in Carnegie hall, New York, tonight in joir recital. Mme. Jemel sings three groups of songs, one each in German, French and Italian. Among Mr. Gruppe numbers is the Boellmann symphony variations.

Miss Elvira Leveroni of the Boston opera house sails for London, from New York, on Friday morning, April 5, to fill a spring engagement at Covent Garden. From there she will go to Paris to study French in preparation for the coming season at the Boston opera house, for which she has signed a contract.

STEAM TRAWLING BILL TO BE FOUGHT BY ITS OPPONENTS

WASHINGTON—That Representative Gardner's bill prohibiting the sale in the United States of fish caught by beam or otter trawls, will be strongly opposed was stated Wednesday by William F. Garcelon of Boston, attorney for several firms engaged in steam trawl fishing. The committee on merchant marine and fisheries has set May 9 as the date for a hearing on the Gardner bill. Representatives of the Gloucester fishing interests will appear in favor of it. Mr. Garcelon will have charge of the opposition.

"There is no just ground for opposition to beam trawling," Mr. Garcelon said Wednesday. "This system has been going on in England since 1800 without diminishing the supply of fish. Today there are 2000 steam trawls in English waters, 600 going out of the town of Grimsby alone. There are but six steam trawls in this country."

POLITICS TALKED AT MEETING OF NIES CHURCH CLUB

When Samuel J. Elder, the principal speaker at the meeting last night of the Nies Club of the Stanton Avenue M. E. church, Dorchester, was asked who he wanted for President, he replied, "I would rather you would answer," addressing George W. Pennington, the president of the meeting.

"I can say right off," said Mr. Pennington, "that I am for Taft."

Mr. Elder arose and said: "I will say it from the bottom of my heart."

This incident was the climax to a meeting of the club, held in the parish house, adjoining the church. Mr. Elder pointed out that the judges recall the recall of decisions and the tariff were the three momentous questions of the day that are confronting the American people. "They are momentous and fraught with more danger than any that have interested this country since the time of the civil war," declared Mr. Elder.

CLOTHIERS HEAR CHILD LABOR TALK

About 150 persons attended the annual meeting at Youngs hotel last night of the Clothiers Association of Boston. Amos T. Saunders spoke on "Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation," and the Rev. Harry Levi of the Temple Adath Israel, spoke on the "Child Labor Problem."

The latter said 1,750,000 children are working in this country. There are 20,000 working in the cotton mills of the South from 6 in the morning until 6 at night, with only a half-hour's intermission for lunch.

EMBASSY SECRETARY HONORED

NEW YORK—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris held a reception for Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, secretary of the United States embassy, who is about to leave for Tokyo, where he is to be secretary of embassy. A loving cup was presented to him, says a New York Herald dispatch.

BUILDERS VOTE FOR INCREASE

Building laborers district council Wednesday night decided to recommend to the affiliated locals of Boston, Cambridge and Brookline that an increase of five cents an hour be asked for June 1.

GOOD TEMPLARS USE OLD BALLOT IN THEIR ELECTION

WORCESTER, Mass.—Officers for the grand lodge of the Good Templars will be elected today by old-fashioned ballots, the Australian system of balloting having been unexpectedly rejected.

This eliminated the plan of having the nominations of officers made yesterday over night for use in the election today. The nominations accordingly went over until morning.

This action was taken chiefly as a result of a report from the executive committee showing that the expense of preparing the ballots over night would be prohibitive, while no opportunity would be given for a defeated candidate to run for a lower office if he desired.

Although Greenfield and Boston presented invitations, as well as Lawrence for the grand lodge convention of 1913, the latter city had little difficulty in winning the vote. The vote stood: Lawrence 80, Greenfield 56, Boston 6.

OFFICIALS CONFER ABOUT CAMBRIDGE STREET CHANGES

Officials of Cambridge and the Boston Elevated Railway Company met in Mayor Barry's office today and discussed plans for the improvement of Massachusetts avenue and Main street from the new Cambridge bridge to Harvard square.

Cambridge proposes to put these thoroughfares in better condition than they were before they were torn up for the construction of the subway. The total cost will be about \$125,000. A greater part of the expense is to be paid by the Elevated road.

The conference today was to determine how much the road is to pay. No figure was set. Those present were Mayor Barry, Edward W. Quinn, superintendent of streets; A. M. Hastings, city engineer; C. S. Sargent, vice-president of the Boston Elevated, and George A. Kimball, chief engineer of the subway division.

PERMISSION FOR PUMP HOUSE ASKED

Louis K. Bourke, commissioner of public works, has asked the metropolitan park commission for permission to build and operate a pumping station on Charles river basin land at the foot of Otter street. The proposed station is to be a part of the high pressure water system of the fire department. The metropolitan park commission will hold a hearing on April 10 at 2:30 p. m.

This is the station which Commissioner Bourke at first proposed to erect in Boston Common, near Charles street.

A Great Easter Showing of Men's Gloves for Spring

In the Very Newest
French Suedes, Gray Mochas, Light-Weight Piques, Hand-Sewn Chamois

And Other Imported and Domestic Styles

Our lines are most complete in Men's Stylish Gloves for Easter and Spring, embracing well-known quality makes in this country and abroad in a showing of the very latest and most exclusive styles to be found at any store.

PRICES 1.50, 2.00, 2.25

OUR GREAT OUTFITTING STORE FOR MEN—STREET FLOOR, SUMMER STREET ENTRANCE.

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

TOLEDO'S MUSICAL ART SOCIETY AND ITS WORK

Organization Has Started Free Lecture Recitals in the Public Schools for Benefit of the People

GAINS COOPERATION

TOLEDO, O.—A year ago a number of music-lovers in Toledo organized "The Musical Art Society," for men only, the laudable efforts of which are best explained by a clause of its constitution which reads: "The purpose of this body is to promote the musical interests of the city and to encourage good fellowship among musicians and music-lovers." Or, as its members express it, "We desire to put music on a purely musical basis, bringing out all that is good and eliminating all personality and jealousy, and what is more we are proving that it can be done."

At the regular monthly meetings one notable work for piano, voice, organ or stringed instruments is given with analysis, and a paper on some pertinent subject, followed by open discussion, with a time limit of three minutes for each speaker. While the subjects are confined to music, the membership is not confined to musicians, but includes lawyers and busy men of affairs, as well as the mayor of the city, and no other attraction, it would seem, could induce them to miss one of the meetings.

Things Accomplished

Much general good already has been accomplished by securing better criticism in the newspapers, the publishing of analytical notes before prominent musical events and the giving for the benefit of the art museum of one concert in which all the leading musical organizations of the city took part.

Realizing the importance of establishing

ing a desire among the masses for better music, they have recently inaugurated free lecture-recitals in the public schools on lines so broad and complete that it would seem that many cities would find it desirable to follow the same plan. The recitals are given on the first Friday of each month from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. in the school auditoriums and are open to the pupils of each school and their parents.

Upon securing the services of 20 of the best musicians in Toledo, both men and women, they were grouped in pairs, voice and piano, violin and piano, piano four hands, or cetera, making 10 recitals, the same "pair" giving the same program each month, but always in a different school. All were asked to select such pieces as would appeal to the imagination of the children and about which something interesting and instructive could be said, meanwhile avoiding technical terms, which if used occasionally must be defined.

The programs were submitted to the society in order that repetitions might be avoided. As finally rendered most excellent subjects were chosen such as the development of the sonata, folk songs, groups featuring German, French, Russian or American music and one program of songs from Shakespeare's plays.

Both parents and children are proving eager listeners and those who have so generously given of their time and labor express gratification at the enthusiasm of the audiences. Sometimes, at the close of the hour the entire audience has remained seated and, through the teachers, requested that certain numbers be repeated.

The far-reaching results of this movement have enlisted the hearty cooperation of every one who was asked to assist. Principals and teachers have gladly arranged for the preparation of the hall and the care of the pupils; different firms have borne the expense of furnishing grand pianos for 10 buildings; the musicians have donated their services and the printed schedules and programs are given by the Musical Art Society, whose efforts have made all this possible.

PENSION PLANNED BY TELEPHONE CO. FOR EMPLOYEES

Twelve thousand employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company are directly concerned in a pension plan that will go into effect July 1, according to a decision by the officials of that company yesterday.

While details of the plan are not announced, it was definitely stated that the pension plan will not involve any contributions by employees out of their wages. The expense is to be entirely assumed by the telephone company.

It was also said that there are to be permissive and compulsory retirement provisions, under certain conditions, in order to maintain the efficiency of the service to the public.

This is one of several welfare plans that have been subjects of study in the last year or two.

NEW FACTORY FOR SEDALIA

SEDALIA, Mo.—The Sedalia Boosters Club has contracted for the location here of the Write-Away Pen Company, which will employ about 50 persons. This club is now negotiating with several other manufacturers. This city is the seat of the Missouri state fair, which has a \$1,000,000 plant.

F. P. BENNETT TO BE HONORED

Textile merchants, manufacturers and other friends will be present at the dinner to be held at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, May 2 in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Frank P. Bennett as editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

BUSINESS conditions in the United States at the present time are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts.

NEW YORK HERALD—Reports from every trade center show improvement. Textiles are moving more freely at higher prices, steel and iron products are in better demand, copper is selling at the highest price in five years, bank clearings throughout the breadth and length of the land are increasing, there are practically no idle cars. . . . But best of all, there is greater confidence in the business world, confidence resting upon strong basic conditions.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—The statement of our foreign commerce for the month of February . . . showed a remarkable increase in volume. The totals for both exports and imports of merchandise established a new high record for the eight months of the fiscal year also, at the rate of nearly \$1,500,000 a day over the same month of 1911. The totals for eight months of the fiscal year also established a new record for that period, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States has been exceeded but once (in 1908), in the history of the country.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The advance in securities on the New York stock exchange has now continued with no serious check for nearly a month.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER—Crop conditions are exceedingly promising, regarded as a whole mercantile business has materially improved, manufacturing operations have received a decided impetus, the railroads are entering the market more freely for equipment, which means an increase of business for the locomotive and car builders and the steel plants; railroad earnings which were discouragingly poor in January were better in February, showing that January was an abnormal month in this respect, and the railroads are looking forward more hopefully to financing new issues of securities which are requisite for the making of needed extensions and improvements.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Trade conditions throughout the country are improving, a reflection of which is found in larger bank clearing and growing railroad earnings.

ALL RIVER HERALD The East appears to have felt the influence of a reviving business quicker than the West, where the increases are not yet so extensive, but the crop conditions are reported unusually favorable at this season and prospects in the West are accordingly bright.

SCHOOL ERECTION FUND IS CUT DOWN

In regard to the erection of new school buildings this year Mayor Fitzgerald, David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee, and Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools, held a conference on Wednesday evening. It was decided that although the expenditure of \$1,000,000 has been authorized, to cut down that amount by \$150,000.

Under the law, the school and school-house departments are allowed 40 cents on every \$1000 worth of taxable property in the city and may borrow \$300,000.

Michael J. Brophy, representative, of ward 2, appeared at the conference and urged a new school in the Adams school district in East Boston.

READJUSTMENT ANNOUNCED

WARE, Mass.—George T. Tucker, agent of the Otis Company mills at Ware, Wednesday sent out a statement in which he states that the employees were notified of a second readjustment in wages.

MILITIA RIFLE TEAM MAY SHOOT IN THREE CONTESTS IN EUROPE

Plan to Raise Fund for Massachusetts Marksmen to Participate in English, French, Olympic Contests

STATE ENTERS TWO

Plans are under way for sending a military rifle team from Massachusetts abroad this summer to participate in the rifle matches at Bisley, England; in France and at the Olympic games in Sweden.

A rifle team representing the militia of the country will be sent by the United States government to the international rifle matches in Argentina, South America, in May. Two Massachusetts men are candidates for this team and will shortly go to the United States marine corps ranges at Winthrop, Md., to make their tryouts for membership.

The men are Capt. Stewart A. Wise of Governor Foss' staff, the crack shot of the fifth regiment and holder of many records on the Bay State range at Wakefield, and Sergt. James H. Keough of Wakefield, the expert rifleman of the sixth regiment, and also a holder of records on the Wakefield range as well as on the national ranges at Camp Perry, Ohio. Both these men would in all probability be members of any Massachusetts military team sent abroad.

The officers and men of the Massachusetts militia are enthusiastic over the proposition to send a team abroad, but one hitch is in securing the necessary money for the heavy expenses of the trip. Because of the money spent by the state on the militia this winter owing to the extended strike duty at Lawrence, it is not considered possible that a large appropriation, if any, could be secured from the commonwealth coffers.

There is, however, a plan under discussion for the raising of funds by popular subscription, and those who have talked the proposition over believe the money might be raised by the members and former members of the militia, members of the United States War Veterans and the members of the G. A. R.

It is argued that a small donation from each would make a goodly total and it is understood the officers of the militia and those on the retired list stand ready to make substantial donations.

The fact that Ohio is sending a team to the matches in connection with the Olympic games in Sweden this summer has started the agitation in this state.

It is pointed out that Massachusetts has a rifle team which, for years has defeated the best that Ohio could produce. The Bay State team won the title of being the best shooting organization of any volunteer militia in the country. The Bisley matches in England to which Massachusetts sent a team several years ago, and the matches in France and Sweden all came during July, and a team going from this country would not be absent more than six weeks.

The New England Military Rifle Association, it is expected, will soon issue a call for the annual interstate matches on the Bay State range at Wakefield. The maneuver dates have been set for Aug. 10 to 20 inclusive and it is expected the New England shoot will be called for the last week in July.

The prospects for a successful shoot this year are much brighter than they have been for several months. The declaration of Col. Joshua D. Upton, ordnance officer of this state, that he will put a team of entirely new men into the interstate matches it is believed will tend to induce the New Hampshire and Vermont teams to enter as well as those from Rhode Island and Connecticut.

For the first time since the New England shoot was inaugurated, the rifle team from Maine will not enter. This team has always taken second place to Massachusetts' first in these matches and with a team of new men from this state and with Maine out of it, the other New England states are thought to have a better chance.

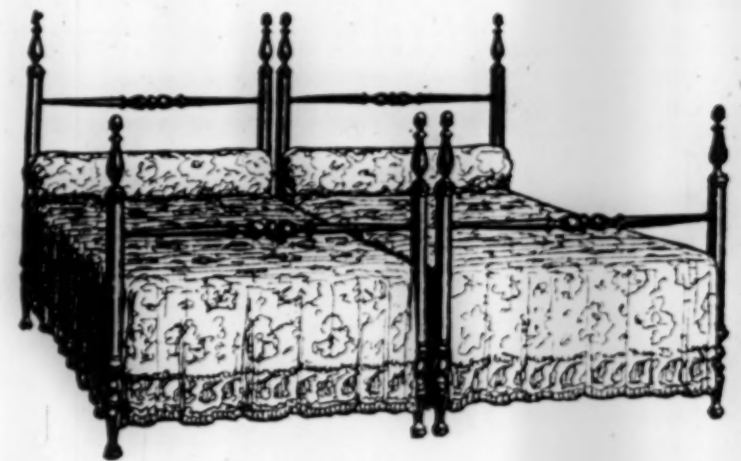
Maj. Charles H. Cole of the first corps cadets has been named as chief range officer for these matches and he will have for assistant range officer, Col. John J. Dooley, ordnance officer of the state of Maine and recognized as an authority on rifle practice. An officer of the United States marine corps is soon to be picked as executive officer of the shoot.

FUND TO ASSIST YOUNG AVIATORS IS GERMAN PLAN

NEW YORK—A Berlin message to the New York Herald says that Prince Henry of Prussia, speaking at a banquet at the opening of the German aeroplane exhibition, announced that a national fund would be collected to assist young men who did not possess the necessary funds to be instructed in aviation.

The exhibition is under the auspices of the Imperial Aero Club, the Imperial Automobile Club and the Society of German Aeroplanes and Automobile Builders. The Scientific Society for Flying Technique was organized, and Prince Henry was chosen president. Its purpose is the systematic study of the problems of aeroplane construction and management.

The executive committee includes Count Zeppelin, Professor Hergesell, the government commissioner on airships, and Major von Parseval.



BRASS "BUNGALOW" BEDS
\$29 EACH

You must see these beds to appreciate their solidity and beauty of design.

No beds of equal quality have ever been offered in Boston at anything like the price.

The clever designer has got almost the warmth of mahogany into them.

There is an originality of treatment, a singular charm of outline and proportion, which foreshadows new possibilities in brass bed designing.

We show nearly sixty styles of brass beds from designers whose work has a real interest, \$20 to \$85.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Yesterday dealt with my own personal impressions of Westward Ho! but for a more technical account of these great links, intending competitors will find the following useful. It was written for the Sketch by Henry Leach, whose thorough knowledge of the course makes him well fitted to describe it.

All the really great golf courses of the world have their own strong features, their peculiarities—one might almost call them eccentricities. They give to the courses their own special individuality, making them distinct from all others. So when one comes to study the links of Westward Ho! on which the next amateur championship will take place, one comes naturally to ask what are its features, quite apart from all its numerous and special qualities—its beautiful turf, the excellence of its putting greens, its splendid drive and pitch holes, and many others for there is hardly a course that has more of them.

At the very first glance, on the first round one plays there, one might think the course lacking in individuality, but very soon that utterly wrong impression is blotted out; you realize that the individualism of Westward Ho! is very strong indeed.

Then what are the features of Westward Ho!—those that appeal to the multitude, and the merely curious rather than to the careful critics? One of them is the superlative excellence and strong character of its set of four short holes—four, which are coming to be regarded as the proper number for a first-class course in these days, being more than there are on any other course on which the championship has been played.

Here, at Westward Ho! they have come in at numbers five, eight, 14 and 16, and of these the fifth, first named, is a new one, while the last has hitherto been regarded as the best one of the bunch and a really great short hole, which it is. But the new one—a magnificent thing of 170 yards, with the green perched up on high ground, bunkers all round it, and the most fearsome broken ground all the way from the tee—is a very great short hole, and in many respects it may challenge the supremacy of the last one-shot hole of the round. Another feature of the course, a subtle one, and one which plays the dickens with your calculations until you become thoroughly accustomed to it, is the system of duplicate bunkers guarding the greens, especially at the drive and iron holes. In several cases you see the bunker in front of you, and then the fluttering flag some way beyond, and that seems enough. If you remembered the little you had found out about the course before, or even had taken the proper trouble to look about you carefully you would know that a few yards beyond that bunker still closer to the green is another of a somewhat similar kind, with just a nice patch of grass in between. As it is, not knowing this, you pitch just clear of the first bunker, and your ball then skips into the second.

But a more outstanding feature of the course is the one great bunker that comes in chiefly at the fourth hole, but the suburbs of which have something to do with the play at others. It begins right in front of you as you stand on the tee, and it stretches away to a point some 170 yards distant, representing the longest carry, where it is shored up by sleepers. In between it is a sandy waste; but it is not all pure bunker, for there are nice green patches and there is one of them close up to the distant edge, for which the short drivers sometimes deliberately play. All this makes up one of the biggest and grandest hazards in the whole world of golf, and in some respects it is to be accounted as superior to the famous Cardinal of Prestwick.

There is one specially curious little feature about this Devonshire affair. The carry of 170 yards represents a mighty big thing if there is a puff of wind against you; but right in the middle of what we might call the landing-stage, a sleeper and grass-topped projection reaches out towards you for some 20 yards or more, and is about that width. They call it the "duffer's knob," but a man is not necessarily a duffer who plays for it. You will perceive that if he hits his tee-shot straight and true for this kindly arm which is extended to him, he cuts off something considerable from that very long carry. It is an excellent institution.

But whoever talks of the features of Westward Ho! without mentioning its famous rushes? They are celebrated the world over. Some little while since, the conclusion was solemnly arrived at that nature had rather overdone this rushes business in her ingenious contrivance of difficulties and perplexities for the golfers of Westward Ho! and so large quantities of them have been removed. Golfers who have not been there for a long time may imagine that more have been removed than is the case, for very many remain—oh, so very many! There are square miles of them, but these do not come into the play. One or two corners of the great forest do so, and for the rest, little detached plantations of rushes do so at other places. Such rushes! They are often six feet high. They are stout and steely and their points are as sharp as needles. Westward Ho! would not be quite the same without its rushes. They are bound up with the traditions of the place.

LIBRARY GIFTS ARE INCREASED

In the official March bulletin of the American Library Association, just issued in Chicago, a detailed list of the important gifts and bequests to American libraries during 1911 is printed. Total cash donations amount to \$3,364,822.60, on nearly 1,500,000 more than was given in 1910.

Of this amount Andrew Carnegie gave \$2,326,370, more than double his donations the previous year. In the United States 1367 towns and cities and 28 in Canada were recipients.

Other gifts than money include 65,373 volumes, six sites for library buildings and seven buildings. One of the gifts was a collection of books, manuscripts and photographs, relating to races of North America, Hawaii and the Philippines, donated to the Newberry library of Chicago by Edward E. Ayer of that city.

SOCIETY VOTES \$85,000 MORTGAGE ON NEW BUILDING

It was voted to place a mortgage, not to exceed \$885,000, on its land and the library building now in course of erection in Ashburton place, at the meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at its meeting held Wednesday. The new building will be in a condition for occupancy for the October meeting, it is expected.

The paper of the meeting was by Frederick Jackson Turner, professor of history at Harvard University. His subject was "The New England Frontier About 1700."

At Wednesday's meeting the following were admitted to membership: Malcolm Scollay Greenough, Boston; Francis H. Bigelow, Cambridge; Mrs. Mary Hope (Bugbee) Medbury, Putnam, Conn.; Francis Baxter Shepley, Concord; Charles F. Whitney, Cambridge; Andrew McCance, Roxbury; John Henry Westfall, Allston; Herbert Bryant Turner, Cambridge; Commander Henry Earl Parmenter, Boston; Harry W. Brown, Winchester; William Ross, Trower, New York; N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline Emily Ross, Jamaica Plain; Dr. Albert Warren Stearns, Boston; Harrison Loring Harrington, Mattapan; George Tilly Rice, Boston; Francis Blake, Weston; Miss Susanna E. Cary, Jamaica Plain; Miss Mary S. Ames, Boston; Dr. George G. Kennedy, Readville; Frederick W. Bradley, Boston; Miss Elizabeth E. Dana, Cambridge; John L. Saltonstall, Boston; Miss Sarah B. Fay, Boston; Mrs. Kate S. Cely Trevillian, Tarry River, Eng.; Mrs. Otis Norcross, Boston; Miss Mary Woodman, Cambridge.

TRAVEL TALKS

Hotel and Travel Information

Hundreds of Monitor readers were aided in their quest for reliable information on resorts and hotels during 1911—Read This Letter of Appreciation:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hotel and Travel Department:
I want to assure you that we fully appreciate the work your Department is doing in assisting travelers in such an effective manner.

Sincerely yours,

We perhaps can help you too for the coming season. Try us.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Ordinary dish-water only cleans the surface. Put a dash of GOLD DUST into the water and it will go to the bottom of things, drive out every bit of dirt, every impurity, every hidden particle. GOLD DUST cleanses as well as cleans.

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GOLD DUST is sold in 16 size and LARGE packages. The large package means greater economy.



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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ARTISTS GIVE IDEAS ON DRESS

They declare that woman was never more beautifully attired

FASHIONS for women today are "lovelier than they have ever been before. They are the most graceful, the most natural, the most artistic that we have seen for many a long day, and they mark the beginning of a real ideal of beauty in the creation of women's clothes."

These sentences are culled from the opinions of artists as to the artistic value of the present styles in women's dress, printed in the New York Times. May Wilson Preston said: "I do not believe there has ever been a time in the history of the world when women dressed with more of real loveliness, more care for what is actually beautiful. There is growing up, year by year, a stronger tendency really to study the making of clothes, with a view to producing a beautiful and artistic effect. Every year people go into the making of clothes with more of seriousness. Men with artistic tastes, women with instinct for beauty, are devoting all their attention to the creation of lovely clothes."

"Year by year there is greater effort to produce lines that shall be lovely in themselves. There is not the old seeking after what is 'striking.' The makers of fashions now want to get what is beautiful, and they are getting it. To a certain extent we are developing along Greek lines. That is, the wider waist line, the straight figure effect. That is the only thing in the present fashions that is, it seems to me, really Greek, yet that is a tremendous thing in itself. The fashion of a wider waist-line means more grace. For it means

that women are getting away from what is unnatural, what must be corseted, into the real suppleness of the natural figure and the natural line.

"The nearer we get to the suppleness of the natural figure, the more beautiful will the lines of women's figures and women's clothes be. You see it is easier now than it ever was for women to wear no corsets at all. The fashions of the present day do not demand boning and lacing. They give the figure perfect freedom. They let a woman dress according to her natural lines, and they bring out the beauty of those lines."

"I think that the narrow skirt is very pretty. I do not mean the extreme, but I mean the skirt that keeps near the legs, that has narrow lines, that goes in instead of out as it approaches the ground."

"The nearer a skirt keeps to a woman's legs the nearer the line of the gown gets to the natural beauty of the figure. The narrow skirt is natural. The flaring skirt that goes out at the bottom is against the laws of nature. It is awkward, it is ugly, it is not natural. The line of nature is a line that is smaller at the ends than at the middle."

"I do not consider the present fashions at all immodest. But I admit that modesty is a matter of definition. If you think that the natural line of the figure is immodest, that the nude is immodest, that the real line of a woman's body indicated in her clothes is immodest, why, then you will think the present way of dressing is immodest. As an artist I do not think it is. I think it is natural and simple and lovelier than any fashion has ever been."

LOUIS XVI. STYLES FAVORED

Adopted by a well-dressed French actress

WHAT style of dress will be chosen for the spring and summer fashions? Some whisper in hushed tones of "crinolines," "four yards round the hem," while others assert that the Louis XVI. style is the one chosen.

Certain it is that rich fabrics, brocades more costly and luxurious than we have ever seen before, are talked about, and in some of the best houses have made their appearance. Everybody will agree that there is only one way to trim these wonderful fabrics—namely, with lace just as costly and rare. These two points settled, there remains but one other to take up, how to cut the skirt to show to the best advantage both the brocade and the lace. They cannot possibly figure as "hobble" skirts, these rich brocades and laces.

When fashion had arrived at this point Mlle. Teule Sorel, the wonderfully well-dressed French actress, went down to the south of France to play "La Dame aux Camellias." She was so enchanted with the beautiful gowns of the epoch that she there and then determined to wear no other.

While Mlle. Sorel consented to be interviewed for the New York Times she repeated that she would never wear any style of dress other than the Louis XVI., and that the American people would soon have an opportunity of judging for themselves how graceful and becoming the style is.

The beautiful actress was gowned in a cream-colored house gown made of two deep flounces of real lace posed upon a wide white satin underdress, and over this she wore a long pure white ermine coat with loose sleeves.

She showed one of her Louis XVI. dresses. It is of modified width to suit the requirement of the day, otherwise it might almost have been worn by La

Pompadour herself. It was of bleu lumiere supple taffeta and was gathered in at the pointed waist in full gathers, and was trimmed with two deep flounces of real old lace brought up in front in graceful draperies. The shoulders were swathed in a fleu-like arrangement of the same lace, which was brought down over the deep pointed waist and around to the left side.

Another gown was of lace at the hem, and also of extra width. It had a short tunie-like drapery, which closely approached the "panier" in form. All that would be required is that they be bunched up over the hips and at the back and the "panier" would be perfect.

This is what the next step will probably be if the style "takes on," and we shall see what the world has been declaring as "impossible" for some years. But nothing is really impossible in the world of chiffons as long as it remains feminine. The failure of the "jupe-culotte" was due to the fact that it lacked femininity.

With such a leader of fashion as Mlle. Sorel to start the new fashion it is almost sure to gain a hold, especially as many of the big dressmaking firms have been making a move to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the tight skirt. Even the Rue de la Paix cannot afford to defy public opinion for long, and the voice of public opinion has been raised in favor of a more rational width in skirts.

Callot, Worth, Cheruit, Beer and Paquin are all putting extra width in many of their afternoon gowns, but so far this does not affect the tailor-made suit, which will remain nearly the same width as before in reality, though apparently wider.

Box plaits and plaits down the sides will cause the skirt to look wider than it really is, as was the case last year, and not a few will be cut up in front.

PLUMES TOWER UP TWO FEET

Feathers and prices of hats both high this spring

WHEN asked "Hasn't the price of trimmed millinery gone up awfully of late?" a New York saleswoman countered evasively: "Hasn't the price of everything gone up?" In an endless number of cases an explanation of the increased cost of hats is the increased use of ostrich feathers for hat trimmings. Experts agree that never in the history of spring openings have so many ostrich plumes been in evidence. A big percentage of the most costly and stylish hats are loaded with them put on at all sorts of angles, in some cases mounting to an altitude of 24 inches. Little wonder that prices have mounted. A favorite effect is a circle of upright plumes, the ends curling downward. Other admired effects are produced by three or four plumes grouped at the back of the crown and by a single plume waved perpendicularly to a remarkable altitude. In describing these and some of the flower trimmed models it is almost necessary to use the word feet instead of inches. This is also true of some of the ribbon trimmed models.

Speaking generally, the longer the ostrich plume the more stylish it is, says the New York Sun. Classed as one of the most desirable models, for example, is a black straw with folds of dull blue satin showing on one side of the crown, a fold of old gold satin inside the brim, upon which a magnificent old gold os-

trich plume rises to an altitude of nearly two feet.

Old gold and a bright pomegranate red are two of the most popular colors in hats and hat trimmings, the combination of black and white in the plumed models being counted also among the smartest.

A medium sized model, for example, made mostly of black velvet, is splendidly distinctive because of its trimming, an enormous white ostrich plume, finished at the lower part of the stem with three small velvet bows.

Two of the wide, straight trimmed models counted among the smartest and which are worn well down over the eyes represent respectively a pyramid of red and of shaded brown and white ostrich plumes of varying sizes, the apex being achieved by regular graduations of feathers cunningly wired to form all sorts of shapes and curves.

An equally smart model, also completely covered with plumes, presents, on the contrary, entirely different angles. Here the foundation of black straw is caught up at one side with three large dull blue ostrich plumes, and two equally large plumes are spread in flat lines over the brim and that part of the crown not covered by the upstanding feathers.

Adorably becoming to the woman with a Grecian profile is a narrow turban pointed back and front, the middle of the crown sinking in a groove from front to back. In one example of golden

TRIED RECIPES

GOOD CHEAP CUT OF BEEF
HAVE your butcher roll four pounds of flank beef and tie it firmly; put in pot with boiling water to cover; add salt, half cup vinegar, dozen whole cloves, dozen peppercorns; boil until tender and let stand in liquor overnight. This slices nicely and is delicious as well as cheap.

TURPIN SALAD
Three good sized firm white turnips, three tender stalks celery or half teaspoon celery salt, onion. Chop finely and serve with French dressing.

PINEAPPLE JELLY
Box gelatine soaked in a half pint of cold water. When soft pour over it a pint of boiling water; add pint of sugar, the juice of two lemons, can of sliced pineapple cut fine; cook in another kettle of boiling water for 15 minutes. Put into jelly glasses and cool. Delicious when sliced and eaten with rich cream.

VEAL OMELET
One cup cold roast veal, chopped fine; season with pepper, salt and a dash of paprika, then tuck it between the folds of an omelet and pour over it a cup of hot, well seasoned tomato sauce. Serve hot.—San Francisco Call.

JELLIED HAM SALAD
Soak one quarter of a box of gelatine in one quarter of a cup of cold water, add three quarters of a cup of boiling chicken broth, and strain. Add one cup of chopped ham, which has been highly seasoned with cayenne and a little lemon juice. Let stand until it begins to thicken, then add one cup of cream, whipped to a stiff froth, and turn into a wetted mold. When firm turn out on a bed of blanched lettuce leaves and dress with mayonnaise.

JELLY PIE
Yolk of two eggs beaten till creamy, two tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons jelly, one cup of sugar and one teaspoon flavoring if needed. Pour in a rich crust and bake. Make a meringue of the whites and two tablespoons of sugar and cover the pie when done. Return to oven a few minutes till slightly browned.

EGGS IN CREAM
Pour a pint of rich cream into the chafing dish and heat thoroughly. Beat up the number of eggs desired, six or more, and mix them with the cream. Season with salt and pepper and stir until the eggs are curdled. Serve on toast with grated nutmeg on top.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BUSINESS METHODS IN A HOME

System really means economy

SYSTEM worked out to the letter in every department must be found in business. While every effort in the business world has been directed toward simplifying methods, the one managing the household has labored under the most complicated conditions. Today, as never before, finds business men working at the very minutest details, aiming toward doing the best thing in the best way at the best place and at the best time—striving toward efficiency.

Housekeeping is a business with many departments, each department reflecting on the others, and governed by the wise or careless administrator—the housewife.

If the housewife wishes to stand as a progressive and systematic business woman, she must consider, as would a business man, certain means toward producing a more efficient method of carrying on her household. If a keen sense of new tools that make for better work, a wise judgment of values, an undertaking of saner ways of doing things, a ready accuracy in keeping accounts, are points that characterize a good business head, the housekeeper today has need of them, says Emma H. Gunther of the department of household administration, Columbia College, New York.

Given a certain amount of money for a weekly or monthly allowance, her problem is how best to gain a practical

BLOUSE HAVING HIGH GIRDLE

Graceful garment is cut in two pieces



SKIRT HOLDER

The woman who looks after her home herself must of necessity do a few last things in the kitchen after she has dressed for dinner. If the gown she wears has a train, keep at hand one of the sensible skirt holders. Many of these skirt holders are quite elaborate with ribbon bows, but a simple one is made of a band of flat elastic, an inch or more in length, long enough to reach about the hips easily. A snap hook is the fastener. Slip the holder in place and then pull up the gown so it will not touch, and you will have no fear of the frock becoming soiled about the bottom or being in the way as you work, says an exchange. Of course these holders are made primarily to slip on with a long frock, worn outdoors in bad weather. The gown is pulled up and held at just the right length by means of one of these practical holders.

THE blouse that takes pretty, soft folds and lines is always a becoming one. This model is unusually graceful and attractive and it can be made adapted to either evening or daytime wear, as it is finished with or without the chemise and under sleeves. In the illustration it is made of chiffon and the girdle is of satin embroidered with beads, while head fringe edges the sleeves; but the model will be found a good one for all soft materials that drape effectively, voile and marquisette, messaline and the like quite as well as the chiffon.

The girdle can be finished at either the high or natural waist line, so that it suits all figures, and if a simpler blouse is wanted it can be omitted altogether, and the fronts and backs crossed in surplice style.

If a half low neck is wanted the chemise can be used and cut out on either the round or square outline. In whatever way it is treated, whether made with high, low or half low neck, the blouse is a charmingly attractive one, suiting almost all figures. The high, pointed girdle is exceedingly smart and altogether to be commended when it is found becoming; but when a longer waist line is needed it is wise to omit it and to finish the blouse with a straight girdle of any becoming width.

There is a fitted lining on which the various parts are arranged and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The blouse itself is cut in two pieces shirred over the shoulders and at front and back. The pointed girdle is adjusted over it.

For the medium size will be required 2½ yards of material 27 or 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 36 for the girdle, 1 yard of fringe and 1½ yards 18 inches wide for the chemise and under sleeves.

The pattern, No. 7383, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SPRING GREENS

Spinach—If possible have the spinach blanched; but if not, use the best and freshest you can get. Pick the leaves over and wash well, and put on to boil in plenty of boiling salted water; boil about 15 minutes, drain through a colander and immerse in a pan of cold water. When thoroughly chilled, drain again and chop fine. In this condition it may be kept over night, or for two or three days if kept in a cool place. Put over the fire when wanted and boil until tender, drain any water that may be left on it, season with pepper, butter, salt and serve with a little lemon juice or vinegar.

Mustard greens—Pick over and wash well about a gallon of mustard leaves; drain six spring onions, tops and all; have three or four small slices of pork side-meat fried rather brown and cut in small pieces. To this hot meat and the two tablespoonsful of grease that fries out of it add the chopped mustard leaves and pour over them at once one pint of hot water; cover closely and let boil until tender, then add salt and pepper and when done remove to a dish and serve with vinegar.

Mixed greens—Where one can have a variety of green things, they may be used mixed. Lettuce, mustard, lamb's quarter, dock, dandelion, young horse-radish leaves and many other kinds may be cooked together. Use less of those having a strong flavor than of the milder sorts. Cook as the mustard greens. Greens are usually garnished with hard-boiled eggs sliced. Mixed greens are excellent.—Commoner.

WORTH KNOWING

When a pattern calls for the joining of a selvage and a bias seam, it is a wise plan to notch the selvage a few times, so as to prevent its drawing or shrinking if it is a wash material.

If cold chicken, turkey or other roasted meat is covered with a damp cloth it will retain its flavor well.

Poultry should be placed in front of the carver with the head on the left.

In creaming salmon or other fish, in place of the usual cream sauce substitute two cupfuls of milk mixed with two cupfuls of cracker crumbs and one egg.

Add salt and a little vinegar to the water in which eggs are poached and never let the water reach the boiling point after the egg is added.—Newark News.

RUST REMOVER

Nothing answers the purpose of a rust remover like rice. A recent stain, or one of long standing, can easily be removed by using it, says Good Housekeeping. Boil a cupful of rice in two quarts of water for 30 minutes. Let it stand over night, then strain through a cheesecloth. Soak the iron-rust spots in the rice water for four or five hours and then rinse in clear water. No matter how old the stains they will be effectively removed.

GLASS MENDED

Earthenware, glass or other useful crockery that has become cracked can be cemented together by mixing a little white lead and spreading this upon a strip of old linen rag. This should be neatly laid over the damaged part and allowed to dry, says the Philadelphia Times. A few bands of stout twine should also be securely tied around the article to make the repair more secure.

FOOTING USEFUL IN MANY WAYS

Narrow woven net in varying weaves

IT may seem incredible, yet seasoned shoppers exist who are entirely ignorant of the unnumbered resources of "footing." Those there are who have never even bought and who have but a vague idea as to what it is. They will do well to learn. Footing, it may be explained to those not of the elect, is a narrow woven net which comes in varying weaves, all of which are finer than the wide cotton net which comes for waists, and which has a tiny selvege on each side. It can also be had with a tiny lace edge woven on it, but in this case one is restricted to the few patterns chosen by the makers, says the Washington Herald.

It is, in short, a fine, little unpatterned insertion designed for use where lace insertions are suitable, and far more delicate in effect.

For an "all-over" effect, it can be used in alternate rows, with wide or narrow insertion, and, owing to the fineness of

brown straw this groove was filled with seven old gold ostrich tips, which added about nine inches to the height of the hat. A strap of black velvet crossed the groove in front low down on the brim.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

Send for our Catalogue of Field Glasses and Telescopes: it gives particulars and prices. We will send any of our Glasses for examination on receipt of price. The money will be refunded promptly, if the Glasses are returned.

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.
BOSTON, MASS.

1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.

ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

THERE are 5987 brands of Vanilla Extracts manufactured in the United States. Why risk spoiling your desserts with 5986 of these when you know that

Burnett's Vanilla

with its purity and delicious flavor will satisfy you absolutely.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

The "cold business proposition" idea is gradually yielding to a sense of mutual interest between the buyer and seller.

The "take-it-or-leave-it-alone" policy is rapidly finding its way into the discard. An era of good feeling and cordiality is spreading in business circles and on the part of the public toward business. Certain interests are coming to see that the public has to be reckoned with and must be fairly considered and rightly treated.

Advertising is the mouthpiece for the seller, manufacturer, jobber or merchant. In the written word they gather their audience about them and tell them as face to face what they have, can do and will do. As their message rings true, so will the response be, if they are talking to the right audience.

The advertiser who tells the news and advantages of his establishment in the Monitor is always talking to the right audience. And he has the close attention of an audience which is cordial in its attitude toward all Monitor advertisers. These readers are glad to meet their more than average needs from what they see offered in their favorite paper.

Your advertising in the Monitor is sure of a hearty welcome in the homes of refined and responsive people.

Is your advertising being read daily by the 100% buying ability you get in the Monitor?

President's Message on Economy

(Continued from page one)

officers under the departments of the treasury, of the postoffice, of justice, of the interior and of commerce and labor. In my message submitted to the Congress on Jan. 17 I referred to the loss occasioned to the government because of the fact that in many cases two persons are paid for doing work that could easily be done by one. In the meantime I have caused an inquiry to be made as to the amount in money of this loss.

Loss is \$10,000,000

The results of this inquiry are that the loss amounts to at least \$10,000,000 annually. For example, it appears that a very substantial economy would result from putting experienced and trained officers in charge of the first and second class postoffices instead of selecting the postmasters in accordance with the present practice. As the annual operating expenses of the first and second class offices aggregate the enormous sum of more than \$80,000,000, undoubtedly if the postmasters of these offices were embraced in the classified service, and required to devote all their time to the public service, the annual savings would eventually represent many millions of dollars.

The saving in salaries alone, not taking into account any saving due to increased efficiency of operation, would amount to about \$4,500,000. At the present time the salaries of postmasters of the first and second class amount to \$6,076,900, while the salaries of assistant postmasters of the same classes amount to \$2,820,000. If the position of postmaster were placed in the classified service and those officers were given salaries equal to 20 per cent more than the salaries now given to the assistant postmasters, the latter position being no longer required, there would be a saving in salaries to the government of \$4,512,900. In case of postmasters at offices of the third class a large annual saving could be made.

An annual saving of nearly \$62,000 could be made if the position of pension agent were placed in the classified service, since the work now done by a pension agent at a salary of \$4,000 and a chief clerk at a salary ranging between \$1,400 and \$2,250 could easily be done by one person in the permanent classified service at a salary varying from \$2,100 to \$3,000. Greater economy and efficiency would result from the abolition of the pension agencies and from the adoption of a plan in accordance with which pensions would be paid by the pension office in Washington.

What is true in the matter of payment of pensions is also true in the service under the general land office. The field service of this office could be more efficiently and economically operated if it were provided by law that the office of receiver of district land offices be abolished and the duties transferred to the register, assisted by a bonded clerk, and the register placed in the classified service. It has several times been estimated that more than \$200,000 would be saved annually and the efficiency of the service greatly increased by the adoption of such a plan.

Large expenditures are made for salaries of political appointees in the internal revenue and customs services. In both services a direct saving in salaries, and an indirect economy through increased efficiency, would follow a transfer of such offices to the classified service.

In the other field services the saving which would result from the classification of the local officers under the departments is not as marked or probably capable of as exact estimation as in those mentioned, but there is no doubt that substantial savings would follow. It is not to be doubted that where no saving would result the classification of the local officers would increase the efficiency of the service.

It would be desirable also to place all marshals, deputy marshals and assistant attorneys in the classified service, although but little direct economy would result. Supervising inspectors in the steamboat inspection service and the members of the field service in the bureau of fisheries should be placed in the classified service.

Asks New Merit Law

The report on methods of appointment submitted to me by the commission, which covers fully the subjects of appointments by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and recommends that various local officers, such as postmasters, collectors of internal revenue, etc., and heads of bureaus in the departmental service, be included in the classified service, is transmitted herewith. The report and recommendations are approved by me.

In the interest of an efficient and economical administration of the vast business of the government, I urge the necessity for the inauguration of this important reform, and recommend that the necessary amendments be made to the laws governing appointments, such amendments to take effect not later than July 1, 1913, so that there may be secured to the people the benefits to be derived from a conduct of their affairs by officers selected on a merit basis and devoting their time and talents solely to the duties of their offices.

The commission's report recommends that the life saving service of the department of the treasury be discontinued as a separate organization and that the maintenance and operation of the life-saving stations of the country be made one of the duties of the bureau of lighthouses of the department of commerce and labor. I concur in this recommendation and believe that the re-

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FIGURES IN MR. TAFT'S ECONOMY MESSAGE

Country shows that the government loses \$10,000,000 a year and efficiency is greatly reduced because two persons are paid for doing work that one could do.

If first and second-class postmasters were placed in the classified service and the office of assistant postmaster abolished, there would be a saving of \$4,512,900 in salaries. There could be a big saving also in third class offices.

If the office of pension agent were placed in the classified service, \$62,000 would be saved.

By eliminating political appointees in the internal revenue and customs service and in the general land office, similar savings may be made.

It is recommended that the laws be amended to take effect not later than July 1, 1913, placing postmasters and other officers here mentioned in the classified service.

Consolidation of the lighthouse and life-saving services is recommended. It is recommended that the revenue cutter service be abolished as a distinct organization and its equipment distributed among other services.

It is recommended that all allowances for mileage in the travel expenditures of officers and employees be discontinued and that actual cost of transportation be paid, and that the President fix the per diem allowance of each class for board and lodging.

Legislation for carrying it into effect be enacted.

Both of these services are organized and maintained for the same general purpose—the protection of life and property endangered along the coasts and other navigable waters. Both maintain stations along the coast, which are located for the most part in close proximity. Both have substantially the same business problems to meet in locating, constructing and maintaining these stations; in recruiting the personnel; in manufacturing or purchasing equipment; in purchasing, housing in depots and distributing supplies; in operating a field inspection service; in maintaining telephonic and other means of communication; in disbursing funds; in keeping proper books of accounts; and in rendering reports showing financial and other transactions.

The maintenance of two separate services, as at present, means a duplication of organization in respect to all of these operations. The recommendation of the commission does not contemplate any essential change in the work of the life saving stations; it is for the transfer of the business management of these institutions to the bureau of lighthouses.

That bureau being fully organized for the administration of stations of this character will be able to direct and manage these stations with comparatively little addition to its present force and equipment.

The commission estimates that, in addition to the advantage that will be obtained through having these two services operated by the same organization, a direct economy will be secured of at least \$100,000 annually, and that the saving will greatly exceed this sum after the first year.

Ends Revenue Cutters

The report of the commission on the revenue cutter service represents a detailed investigation of the history, organization and activities of this branch of the government service and its relations to other services. The conclusion is reached that all of the duties now being performed by this service can be performed with equal efficiency by other services and that a great economy will result by having these duties so performed. The commission accordingly recommends that the service be abolished as a distinct organization; that its equipment be distributed among other services requiring the use of marine craft; and that provision be made for the performance of the work now being done by it by such other services.

With these fundamental recommendations of the commission I am in full accord, and I recommend that the necessary action be enacted to put them into effect.

At the present time the revenue cutter service is organized as a naval establishment. The country is, in effect, maintaining two navies, and is using one of these navies for the performance of duties of a civil character. The maintenance of two separate naval establishments entails unnecessary expense and is not in the interest of either efficiency or economy.

In so far as the duties of the revenue cutter service are of a naval character, or are such as can readily be performed by the regular naval establishment, they should be performed by such establishment; in so far as they are of a purely civil character, use should be made of civil officers organized and conducted upon a civil basis.

In respect to the distribution of the equipment and duties of the revenue cutter service among other branches of the government, the recommendation of the commission looks to the transfer to the navy department of the vessels which are adapted to deep-sea cruising and the discharge by the naval establishment of most of the duties now performed by the revenue cutter service upon the high seas.

In memoranda submitted on the report of the commission, copies of which are submitted with this report, the one hand the secretary of the navy raises the question as to whether these duties can be performed by the regular naval establishment without detracting from its military efficiency, while on the other hand the secretary of commerce and labor raises the question whether certain of these duties cannot be performed by the lighthouse service if that service is provided with vessels suitable for the purpose.

In view of these opinions I recommend that, in the enactment of legislation providing for the abolition of the revenue

cutter service, provision be made for the transfer of all the vessels and equipment of the revenue cutter service from the treasury department to the department of commerce and labor; that the secretary of commerce and labor be directed to assign such vessels and equipment to the lighthouse establishment, bureau of fisheries and other services under his jurisdiction requiring the use of vessels, as, in his judgment, is for the best interest of the public service, and that authority be given to him to turn over to the navy such vessels as he may find upon investigation not to be required by his department and which by their character are fitted to serve as useful auxiliaries to the naval establishment.

In thus recommending that the revenue cutter service as a separate establishment be abolished, I desire to make plain that such action does not carry with it the discontinuance of the rendering of any valuable and proper service now being rendered by that organization. On the contrary, I am persuaded that all such services will continue to be performed under the system recommended by me with equal or greater efficiency.

It should be noted that the adoption of the recommendation here made will result in bringing under one general administration all the work of the government having to do with the protection of life and property at sea. This will result not only in greatly increased efficiency, but in a large saving. The lighthouse establishment is compelled by the nature of the work to maintain and operate a large fleet of vessels and supplementary administrative divisions, depots, inspection services, etc., to attend to matters pertaining to their business management.

It is thus fully prepared to take over and operate the additional vessels that may be assigned to it and to perform the additional duties with which it will be entrusted at an added expense that will be small in comparison with that now entailed in maintaining an independent service on a military basis.

A further benefit of no little importance that will also be secured will be that of relieving the department of the treasury of duties which are in no way germane to the primary function of that department.

Others Need Merging

The report upon the organization and methods of work of the accounting offices of the treasury recommends that the offices of the six auditors be consolidated under one auditor, and that the auditors of customs accounts located at the principal ports, and known as naval officers, be made assistants to the auditors. An increase in the efficiency of the treasury audit will be one result of the carrying out of these recommendations, and the saving of expense when the consolidation has been fully completed will amount to at least \$200,000 a year, based upon current appropriations.

The present organization, under which six independent auditors are engaged in the one work of final audit of the government accounts, is certainly one that can produce only diversity of practice and procedure, inefficient use of personnel and equipment, and delay and uncertainty of requirements from which the public as well as officers of the government must suffer.

In my opinion a change in law to carry into effect these recommendations of the commission, which have my approval, will be in the interest of the public service.

The report upon the "returns office" of the department of the interior recommends the abolition of that office and that provision for public inspection of government contracts be made through the office of the auditors of the treasury, in which offices the originals of all contracts are filed. It also recommends the substitution of a certificate for the affidavit required to be attached to the contracts of the departments of war, the navy and the interior, and an amendment of the statute which now requires all the contracts of those departments to be in writing.

I transmit letters from the secretaries of the departments referred to, concurring in the conclusions and recommendations of the commission. I approve the report and commend it to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

The report upon "travel expenditures" of officers and employees of the government presents a view of existing conditions that can lead to but one conclusion—that under the existing laws, regulations and practices pursuant thereto, the allowances for travel are as varied as there are executive departments. The same classes of officers and employees are receiving different rates of allowances, depending only upon the department or bureau in which they are employed. Under similar conditions there should be uniformity.

The report recommends that all allowances in the form of mileage be discontinued and that actual cost of transportation be paid; that in lieu of payment of actual cost of other expenses, commonly known as subsistence, which would include lodging, a scale of per diem allowances be established by the President for the several classes of officers and employees.

It is also recommended by the commission that all accounts for reimbursement of traveling expenses shall be certified as to correctness in lieu of the requirement of law in many cases that the verification be by affidavit. The latter procedure is troublesome and expensive, and the penalty for a false certification is fully as valuable in its deterrent effect as the penalty for making a false affidavit.

With the report are the comments of the war and the navy departments, made in response to the report of the commission.

The report of the commission on the revenue cutter service represents a detailed investigation of the history, organization and activities of this branch of the government service and its relations to other services. The conclusion is reached that all of the duties now being performed by this service can be performed with equal efficiency by other services and that a great economy will result by having these duties so performed. The commission accordingly recommends that the service be abolished as a distinct organization; that its equipment be distributed among other services requiring the use of marine craft; and that provision be made for the performance of the work now being done by it by such other services.

With these fundamental recommendations of the commission I am in full accord, and I recommend that the necessary action be enacted to put them into effect.

At the present time the revenue cutter service is organized as a naval establishment. The country is, in effect, maintaining two navies, and is using one of these navies for the performance of duties of a civil character. The maintenance of two separate naval establishments entails unnecessary expense and is not in the interest of either efficiency or economy.

mission has my approval, and the recommendations therein for a change in the law on the subject are submitted with a request for action in accordance therewith.

New Filing System

The handling and filing of correspondence constitutes one of the business processes of the government to which, as pointed out in my message of Jan. 17, the commission has paid especial attention. The investigations of existing conditions have brought out clearly that, in many cases, present methods are inefficient and entail large, unnecessary costs. The features of present practices which stand out most prominently as entailing large, unnecessary labor and expense pertain to the briefing, press-copying and recording and indexing of communications.

A statement has been prepared giving the results of an investigation of the salary cost entailed in performing these operations in the several departments at Washington. It is the opinion of the commission that the operations of briefing and press-copying letters can be entirely eliminated, and that the recording and indexing of incoming and outgoing letters can be reduced at least 50 per cent.

Though the commission is making independent investigations of methods followed in handling and filing correspondence in certain bureaus and services, the results of which will be embodied in reports describing such methods, pointing out wherein they are defective, and recommending changes to make them conform to the most approved practices, the general policy pursued is that of working in close cooperation with the departments and services through the means of joint committees.

To the end that these committees might all work as nearly as possible along uniform lines and that the departments and establishments might have before them the conclusions reached by the commission relative to fundamental principles and the best practices in respect to the performance of this class of work, the commission has prepared and I have sent to the heads of departments a memorandum setting forth the principles which should govern in the matter of handling and filing of correspondence. This memorandum also contains ideas for the use of labor-saving devices in preparing and mailing letters. I am transmitting herewith a copy of this memorandum.

On the basis of this memorandum active efforts are now being made in all of the departments for the improvement of the methods of handling and filing of correspondence. These efforts have resulted in radical changes in existing methods and the effecting of large economies. The flat-filing system has been substituted for the old cumbersome folded and indorsement system. Carbon copies of letters have been substituted for press copies.

The briefing of documents has been entirely discontinued in a number of services, and in others the maintenance of book records of incoming and outgoing communications has been discontinued. The effort is being made to make correspondence files self-indexing, and thus avoid the necessity for making and using secondary finding devices. This work can only be intelligently prosecuted as the result of painstaking and detail investigation of the special conditions to be met in each particular service. Many months will, therefore, be required to carry out this work throughout the entire government.

It is of the utmost importance that the work should be prosecuted under a general supervision or direction such as is furnished by the present commission.

Attention is called to the report of the commission, transmitted to the Congress with my message of Feb. 5, and to the supplementary statement sent herewith on the centralization of distribution of government publications. By adopting this recommendation it is conservatively estimated that \$242,000 can be saved. This is exclusive of the saving which could be made by handling the congressional documents in the same manner.

An account kept for 31 days with the volume of this business of handling congressional documents showed an average of 21 tons per day. These documents were first taken from the printing office to the Capitol, then from the Capitol to the postoffice, then hauled back to the Union station, the latter being but a short distance from the printing office. An up-to-date plant at the printing office which could handle all this would entail an increased capital outlay for permanent equipment of only about \$75,000. The recommendation for centralizing the distribution of documents from the departments, if acted on, will affect the appropriations of seven departments, five independent establishments and the Washington postoffice.

I may say in connection with this report and recommendation that the House of Representatives, in passing the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913, instead of reducing the cost of distributing government publications in the department of agriculture by \$137,000 has increased to the extent of \$13,260, the amount appropriated for salaries for the division of publications over the appropriation for the current year.

The outlines of organization of the government which were transmitted with the message of Jan. 17, have been sent to each of the departments, with a request that orders issue which will require that the outline be kept up to date. This will not only make available at all times the information needed by Congress or the administration when called for, and assist materially in the preparation of estimates of appropriations, but will make necessary the publication

of the official register, thereby saving approximately \$45,000 for each issue.

In submitting these reports, with recommendations, I will state that in my opinion each of the foregoing recommendations, if acted on, will contribute largely to increase efficiency. Directly and indirectly the changes proposed will result in the saving of many millions of dollars of public funds. This will leave the Congress free to determine whether the amount thus saved shall be utilized to reduce taxation or to provide funds with which to extend activities already carried on and to enter on beneficial projects which otherwise could not be undertaken for lack of funds.

Again I urge upon the Congress the desirability of providing whatever funds can be used effectively to carry forward with all possible vigor the work now well begun. The \$200,000 required for the prosecution of the inquiry during the ensuing year, and the \$300,000 estimated for the publication of results, are in considerable in comparison with the economies which can be realized.

WM. H. TAFT.
The White House, April 4, 1912.



Meyer Jonasson & Co.
Tremont and Boylston Streets

Misses' Suits That Are Different and Uncommon

Designed on noticeably youthful lines, and having decidedly youthful trimmings.

The styles are so far ahead of the "commonplace" kind that they are really in a class by themselves.

Moderate prices characterize this *vastly improved* department; in fact we have priced the garments for Misses at *unusually small profit*.

\$16.75 to \$59.50



HUNTING DOGS ARE ATTRACTION AT THE BOSTON CANINE SHOW

Hunting dogs of all sorts are holding sway at the dog show today. This is the third day of the Eastern Dog Club's exhibition in the Mechanics building, and the crowds continue to see one of the finest collections of canines ever gathered in Boston.

Probably in no exhibit of French bulldogs in years were so many pups chronicled as those that went on Wednesday, the second day of the show. J. E. Haslam's Gamathos, shown by Miss Martha Haslam, an Everett schoolgirl, defeated Ch. Noswall Nabob, Mrs. Arnold Lawson's great dog in the class for limit dogs. Gamathos proved to be a splendid show dog.

Another surprise came when Herbert E. Young's Enchanteresse, which performed remarkably in Boston at the specialty show and in the all-breed show at New York, and undefeated up to yesterday, was obliged to lower its colors to Never-Land kennels' Dollar Princess, owned by Mrs. Mary Winthrop Turner. This came in the open class for females. Dollar Princess subsequently got the award for being the best French bulldog in the show, irrespective of sex. Herbert E. Young's Siklar got the special for being the best male.

Then came the second match for \$500 between Ch. Noswall Nabob and Ch. Nellie Gamin, the five-time champion. Nabob won over Gamin in the Westminster show in New York, but yesterday the famous father of Nabob reversed the decision on the noted son.

Sabine kennels and W. Rutherford were conspicuous winners in the fox terrier (smooth) class and the Grafton hounds won the class for dogs, open, in the exhibit of American foxhounds.

Collies, Great Danes, Irish wolfhounds, Welsh terriers, Scottish deerhounds, Gordon setters, Irish setters, fox terriers, bulldogs and cocker spaniels were judged.

LIBRARY OUTLAY DECREASES

LEXINGTON, Mass.—George F. Reed, treasurer of the Cary Memorial library, in his annual report, gives the expenditure of the library in 1911 as \$2487.27, or \$308.00 less than the previous year.

of the official register, thereby saving approximately \$45,000 for each issue.

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WM. H. TAFT.
The White House, April 4, 1912.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Adams Express Company special train over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads, consisted of 17 cars into South station yesterday including a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard horses and southern strawberries for Boston and New England markets.

For the accommodation of Dartmouth students en route home for vacation the Boston & Maine road furnished a first-class vestibule train of 10 cars from Norwich, Vt., to Boston via White River junction at 11:10 o'clock this morning and due in North station about 3:30 p. m.

The signal department of the New Haven road placed in service at midnight distant semaphore electric signals northbound at Harrison square together with semaphore automatic block signals north of Popes hill station.

The Boston & Maine and Boston and Albany roads handled a large shipment of automobile bodies from Amosbury last night destined to Lansing, Mich., in American Express company service.

Frank Clark, train master of the Providence division, New Haven road, at Providence, is a business visitor at South station general offices today.

The Boston & Maine road furnished six extra cars attached to the Fitchburg division western express from North station at 11:28 o'clock last night for a large party which arrived on the steamship Cretic for Cincinnati and southern Ohio.

The motive power department of the Boston division, New Haven road, is running suburban double-ended engines through Readville shops for general repairs before the change of time.

Cornell students, occupying special Pullman sleepers, arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road at 9:15 this morning from Ithaca, N. Y., via Auburn.

On account of Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway Easter excursion to Boston today the Boston & Maine road is handling special equipment from White River junction and Newport to North station.

Y. M. C. A. METHODS TO BE STUDIED

LOS ANGELES—Henry N. Holmes, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of New Zealand, has arrived in Los Angeles in the course of a two years' trip for study of American social and economic conditions and Y. M. C. A. methods.

Mr. Holmes was for eight years general secretary of the Wellington (N. Z.) Y. M. C. A., and the last two years was national secretary.

ISAAC K. FUNK PASSES AWAY
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Dr. Isaac K. Funk, author and publisher, passed away at his home here today. He was born in Clifton, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1839, and graduated from Wittenberg College with honors in 1860. He filled various pastorates in the English Lutheran church, his last charge being St. Matthews in Brooklyn, in 1872. In 1878 he entered into partnership with A. W. Wagnals, the firm later becoming the publishing house of Funk & Wagnals.

SCHOOL EXERCISES VOTED
Maklen's school committee, at a meeting Wednesday evening, reversed its decision taken in February by voting to hold graduation exercises for the grammar and evening school pupils. The exercises are to be of an informal character.

W. M. H. TAFT.
The White House, April 4, 1912.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB VOTES NOT TO CHANGE LAWS

No change in the wording of the by-laws of the New England Woman's Press Association regarding new members was made at the meeting in the Hotel Vendome Wednesday afternoon, but it was decided to leave the matter of extending membership to poets, authors and writers not necessarily connected with newspaper work, in the hands of the executive board. Mrs. Ida May Pierce presided. Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, chairman of the program committee, reported that at the next literary meeting, April 17, Basil King will lecture on "Woman and the Three Measures."

Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, treasurer, reported the finances in a prosperous condition. It was voted to authorize Mrs. Ida May Pierce to look after the details of the annual May breakfast, which will be held at the Vendome next month. It was announced that the café chantant, followed by Mrs. Jarley's wax works, will be held in Copley hall on the evening of April 16.

Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, chairman of committee on revision of the by-laws, presented her report. Among the articles adopted was one which states that the name of the association, the New England Woman's Press Association, shall be retained.

MR. MARS WANTS AVIATORS' FUND

Plans to raise a fund for the benefit of aviators have been started in this city. J. C. Mars, the Curtiss aviator, is in Boston now for the purpose of getting aviators interested in the plan.

"My idea," said Mr. Mars, "is to have all the American aviators who wish to be protected by this fund contribute \$5 a day every day they fly, either in meets or when they are giving exhibitions. This will make a sort of an insurance company."

COLORADO GIVES FLAG TO SHIP

DENVER, Col.—The cruiser Colorado, named in honor of this state, and which is stationed with the Pacific squadron, has received from the society Sons of Colorado a Colorado state flag, made of silk. It was requested that the officers and crew observe Colorado day (Admission day) Aug. 1 of every year.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
ABORN ENGLISH
GRAND OPERA CO.

NEXT WEEK
TALES OF HOFFMANN
Wed. Mat. 2.50, 5.00, 7.50. Evenings and Sat. Mat. 2.50 to 11. Seats NOW at Box Office, or STEINERT'S, 162 Boylston St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.

Double Bill
Tues. Eve. Apr. 15. Wed. Mat. Apr. 17
L'attachée
Cavalleria Rusticana
Koenigsrinder and Paganini
Wed. Eve. Apr. 17. Lohengrin
PRICES

Orchestra \$5.00
1st bal. center, A, B, C, D, E 5.00
1st bal. side, A, B, C, D, E 4.00
1st bal. F to S 3.00
2d bal. A to E 3.00
2d bal. F to S 2.00
3d bal. I to R 1.00
Seat Sale Opens Today at 9 A. M.
HARDMAN PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

EASTERN DOG CLUBS' Boston Dog Show

Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.
April 2, 3, 4 and 5
Symphony Hall, Tuesday Night, April 9
Entire Evening
NIKISSCH
LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Seats Selling—Order Now—Phone B. R. 1402.
Management Warren B. Folger and Robert Fox

World News by Correspondents

BENEFITS OF FUEL GAS OVER COAL TO BE TALKED OF IN LONDON

Efforts of Coal Smoke Abatement Society and Coming Conference Evoke Comments From Expert

ADVANTAGES NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Referring to the efforts of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society a foreign visitor who has studied the problem closely in its world-wide aspects said to a representative of the Standard that "the burning of crude coal involves a long and troublesome series of operations, apart from the fouling of the air, from the time of the mining in the pits to the carrying away of the ashes after it is burnt. If gaseous fuels were used the whole system would be greatly simplified."

It was maintained that there was:

The getting of the coal as before.

The conversion of it into gas, either at the bottom of the pit or near its mouth.

The conveying away of the coke and the manure products to where they are wanted.

The transmission of gas in great pipes to the distant towns, just as water is now transmitted, with such occasional pumping stations as may be necessary, driven by the power of a small portion of the same gas.

The underground distribution of all this fuel, and its utilization by the turning of a tap in a manner which will insure complete combustion, with no smoke, no ash, no dirt, no trouble, and no residue product to carry away either in cars or in clothes, and the radiant heat, this gentleman maintained, would be a substitute for the sun of Italy. Years ago Pittsburgh was known as the Smoky City; then they discovered in the vicinity natural gas, cheap, handy and useful. It was like magic. Not more than two days after its use became quite general the atmosphere cleared up and the once black city was like a fairy land. But in ten years the natural gas was exhausted and Pittsburgh at once returned to crude coal. Again, as if by magic, the previous unpleasant conditions returned.

In some German towns, Hanover, for example, the amount of smoke made by house fires is about one third what it was ten years ago. This is the result of strict laws strictly enforced.

The gentleman concluded his interview by saying that the whole civilized world is moving in the matter and that he was expecting to learn much from the coming conference which is shortly to be held in London.

WAR MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lord Esher, in a speech before the Royal United Service Institution, said: "War between European nations, because of their interdependence and because of their interlacing of national life, becomes every day more difficult and impracticable."

The new Model Five—A Worker

Bill Bearing—Long Writing

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TRADE UNIONS GAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Income, Disbursements and Membership Make Large Increases, According to the Board of Trade's Statistics

MILLIONS HANDLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to returns issued by the Board of Trade for the period 1908-10, together with comparative statistics for the period 1901-10, there were in the United Kingdom at the end of 1910 1153 separate workingmen's trade unions, with a total membership of 2,435,701, as compared with 1221, with a total membership of 2,419,816, at the end of 1907.

Of late years more and more of the smaller unions have been absorbed by larger ones in the same trades, and the total number of trade unions, which in 1896 numbered as many as 1337, has steadily declined. Of the main groups of trades the leading place is occupied by the mining and quarrying unions, the membership of which amounts to 73,000, or some 30 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions. It is interesting to note that the female membership of trade unions has increased from 205,000 at the end of 1907 to 221,000 at the end of 1910.

The Board of Trade gives a summary of the accounts of 100 of the principal trade unions, but as these unions represent about three fifths of the total mem-

bership and about four fifths of the total expenditure of all trade unions, the figures given supplied a very fair indication of the general nature of trade union finance. The total income of these 100 principal unions for the period 1908-10 was £8,001,000, as compared with £7,057,000 during the previous three years, and £6,295,000 during the period 1902-4. The total expenditure of the 100 principal unions during the period 1908-10 showed a considerable increase as compared with the two previous three-year periods chiefly owing to the heavy expenditure on unemployment and dispute benefits during the period in question. Thus the total expenditure, which in 1902-4 was £5,758,000, and in 1905-7, £6,081,000, rose in 1908-10 to as much as £8,522,000. The expenditure per head of membership, which was 28s. in 1907, rose in 1908 to 45s. and although it fell to 38s. in 1909 and to 36s. in 1910, the last amount was far higher than that recorded for any of the years 1901-7.

During the 19 years for which particulars are available, that is to say 1892 to 1910, the total expenditure of the 100 principal unions amounted to £35,300,000, of which £5,100,000 was expended on dispute benefits, £8,900,000 on unemployment benefits and £14,100,000 on other benefits of various kinds. The total funds of the 100 unions which at the end of 1893 were equivalent to a sum of 28s. per member gradually increased until at the end of 1906 they amounted to as much as 80s. per member. Since then there has been a certain decline, and at the end of 1910 they stood at 70s. per member.

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THE THEATRICAL WORLD

AESCHYLUS' "CHOEPHORE" AT MANCHESTER

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Classical Society of Manchester University achieved a notable success in its performance of Aeschylus' "Choephoroe" at the Whitworth hall on March 12 and 13.

It was the first occasion of the performance of this play in England, though it belongs to the famous trilogy of Aeschylus, as the second of the three companion plays, that deal with the fortunes of the house of Atreus. Though the play is regarded as a stiff one by classical scholars, and the text is corrupt in places, yet the Manchester students had no difficulty in conveying to an audience, very few of whom knew Greek, not only the story and action, but the atmosphere and feeling of the old drama.

The play opens with the return of Orestes from exile to the tomb of his father, the father who had been slain by his wife Clytemnestra on his return from Troy. Like Hamlet, Orestes addresses the spirit of his father in the underworld, and like him too, is bound by supernatural injunctions to avenge his blood.

As he stands at the tomb he sees a procession of maidens approaching, singing a dirge as they draw near. These maidens are the libation-bearers, who give the name to the play. They have been sent by Clytemnestra to pour a drink offering at the tomb, an offering which is to appease the spirit of the king. But the offering proves to be none other than the blood of the woman who sent them. For Orestes now discloses himself to his sister Electra and the maidens, and the end of Clytemnestra is resolved upon. In the latter half of the play, this is accomplished, Orestes being torn between the feeling for his mother and what he believes to be the will of heaven.

The music for the play was specially written by F. Bonavia, a musician well known in Manchester, the orchestra of some 20 instruments being supplied largely by students from the Manchester Royal College of Music. The chorus consisted of 19 girl students of the university, to whom the greatest credit is due not only for mastering the Greek of three long choruses, but for singing and acting them with so much grace and dignity to the accompaniment of a concealed orchestra.

It is a noteworthy fact that if the modern "Electra" of Strauss be compared with this, its ancient prototype, it will be found that Aeschylus' play has more humane and civilized feeling and tenderness than the modern composer has thought fit to infuse into his own treatment of the theme. The old drama is a thing of religious art and beauty, and it dismisses the audience, as Nietzsche has said, with "the metaphysical comfort, that in spite of the perpetual change of phenomena, life at bottom is indestructibly powerful and pleasurable." A great assistance to this end of drama is the old Attic art-form of tragedy, which with the aid of the modern orchestra, the Manchester students succeeded in bringing out to a remarkable degree, showing that this art form is far from being a lost thing, but even after the lapse of some 2400 years, is still available for effective performance under modified conditions.

BOSTON NOTES

Miss Billie Burke has the role of a French girl who runs away from home to study art in her new comedy at the Hollis Monday.

H. B. Warner still has his original role in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," which comes to the Plymouth Monday evening.

Miss Mary Young makes her debut as Juliet next Monday at the Castle Square.

Low Dockstadter promises all new material in his minstrel show at the Majestic Monday.

Bostonians will have their first sight of Max Reinhardt's methods when "Sumurun" is presented at the Shubert next Tuesday.

The new stock company at the South End theater opens Monday with a performance of "Oliver Twist."

DONALD BRIAN'S RISE

It was not until Donald Brian was 17 that he tried round dancing. When he left school he decided to become a broker. After a short experience he entered a machine shop, where he remained for more than a year at \$9 a week. About this time a company which was playing a piece called "Shannon of the Sixth" drifted into Boston. In some way it reached Mr. Brian's ears that they required a juvenile leading man. Although he hadn't the faintest idea of its meaning, he applied for the position and got it. He was then 19. His first real engagement was with a stock company in Richmond, where he played all kinds of parts for two years, his best part being Pierre in "The Two Orphans." While in Richmond Mr. Brian was engaged for one of the "Floradora" companies. From that time on things went a little more smoothly. He also played prominent parts in several of George M. Cohan's comedies. By his portrayal of Prince Danilo in "The Merry Widow" he came into a prominent position in professional circles. In 1909 he appeared as Freddy Smythe in "The Dollar Princess" with success. In this piece he continued two seasons. This season Mr. Brian heads one of Charles Frohman's organizations in "The Siren." As the Marquis Armand de Ravalliac, Mr. Brian has sung, danced and acted his way into deserved increasing popularity.

CHICAGO NOTES

Robert Mantell begins a fortnight's engagement in repertory next Monday at the Garrick with a performance of "Julius Caesar." Plays to follow are: Tuesday "Hamlet," Wednesday "Mer-

ENGLISH STUDENTS ACT GREEK DRAMA



(Copyright by Ward, Manchester, England)

Scene in Aeschylus' "Choephoroe" as presented at Manchester University by Classical Society

PROF. MURRAY DESCRIBES GREEK DRAMA DEVELOPMENT

Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford, England, gave the second of his lectures on "Form in the Greek Drama" to a deeply interested audience at Huntington hall on Wednesday. Having already explained the place and meaning of the chorus he now showed how the dramas were all concerned with some specific celebration of a religious rite. Indeed all drama grew from the dance which, at the old ritual ceremony, expressed the historical or religious teaching involved. The chorus is concerned with the deepest thought of the drama, the soul of it, as the speaker said, while the elements now discussed were more purely matters of technique. These were the action, so-called—the motive or cause of the play, as one might say, that is, the particular ritual which it celebrated—and the other was the messenger who invariably appears, bringing some astounding piece of news.

The messenger arriving with his news is a traditional survival of the messenger in the old play which celebrated the passing of the year and the coming of the miracle of new life in spring. The story of Theseus was early used to type this story of the year, and the mingling

of sorrow and joy at the arrival of the messenger with his news provides too what the speaker termed the clash of emotions which produces the high dramatic effect of this moment. The messenger with his speech, is always a rhetorical or frankly formal element in the drama. The preparation for the coming and speech of the messenger is another element in the form of the drama which is to be noted, in the anticipation of the people on the stage or his own introductory phrases. Sometimes, however, he comes on unannounced and begins abruptly, and sometimes the element of the clash of emotions is also absent. Professor Murray read from his own sensitive translations many passages illustrating his talk and his reading while simple or because simple was deeply impressive and beautiful. His own art was shown in his selection of passages which broke off at such a point as must inevitably drive the hearers to the dramas themselves to read the rest of the story. And to get the people to read the Greek dramas with sympathy and understanding is doubtless the whole object of his earnest propaganda.

PARTNER PRAISES NEW DEAN OF IOWA COLLEGE OF LAW

As dean of the college of law of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, Henry W. Dunn of Boston is expected to increase to a considerable extent the efficiency of that institution. He will succeed John G. Bowman, another eastern man. Of the appointment of Mr. Dunn, who has been with the law firm of Powers & Hall of Boston for eight or nine years, and a member for about four, E. K. Hall says:

"Mr. Dunn took high rank in the Harvard law school, whence he graduated in 1902. He has handled all of our supreme court work and brief work for several years and has taken a position now for which he is peculiarly fitted."

Mr. Dunn is a native of Waterville, Me., whence he went to Colby College. For three years after graduating he taught in the Worcester high school. While at Harvard Mr. Dunn was editor of the Harvard Law Review for two years.

President Bowman met Mr. Dunn while he was looking for such a man in the East earlier in the year. Mr. Dunn takes charge of the work begun last fall at the university by Prof. Austin W. Scott, who went for that purpose from Harvard University. Professor Scott will return to the Harvard law school.

Mr. Dunn is now in Iowa City at the request of the state board of education, which elected him Wednesday. He keeps a winter home in Boston on Commonwealth avenue but his legal residence is in Concord.

BRIGHTON ASKS IMPROVEMENTS

Alterations and widening of streets were the principal improvements asked by the residents of Brighton at the district meeting held last night by Mayor Fitzgerald and the members of city council in the Brighton high school hall. The Faneuil Improvement Association demanded the widening of Faneuil street. The mayor said he thought this work would be begun this year.

The widening of Harvard street, Alton, from Commonwealth avenue to the railroad station was urged by Martin Hayes and other citizens. Thomas F. J. Callahan asked for improvements in Faneuil and North Beacon streets.

chant of Venice" and "Rochelieu," Thursday "Othello," Friday "King Lear," Saturday "Julius Caesar" and "Richard III."

William H. Crane comes to the Blackstone April 8 in "The Senator Keeps House."

Saturday evening William Brady will present a new drama by Bayard Veiller at the Princess.

Other new plays next week are "When It Comes Home," by Augustus Thomas, at the Illinois, and Holbrook Blinn at the Strand in "A Romance of the Underworld."

MOVE TO FREE FILIPINOS MEETS WITH OPPOSITION

WASHINGTON—Developments today indicated that the Democratic leaders in the House will have difficulty in making a party measure of the bill to give the Philippines absolute independence in 1921. Representative Rodfield of New York said that the moment the United States relinquished control of the islands they might be taken by Japan or some other foreign power eager to expand its possessions in the Orient.

"Japan has long waited for an opportunity to grab the Philippines," Mr. Rodfield asserted. "The islands are less than a day's sail from Formosa and form the natural outlet for the excess Japanese population. If we granted absolute independence to the Filipinos what assurances have we that they would be able to protect their possessions should the Mikado decide to seize them?"

"The Philippines would make a capital prize for England or Germany, as well as Japan. Again we have no assurance that the majority of the Filipinos want absolute independence."

"If the Filipinos by popular vote should declare for independence in 1921 I would be in favor of giving it to them. But I do not think it is wise for the United States to set a time for freeing the islands and then kick them out whether or not they wish to go."

JURY BEGINS WORK ON THE CARNEGIE PAINTINGS EXHIBIT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Judging of 800 paintings at the Carnegie Institute exhibition was begun today by the international jury of awards. Three monetary prizes, \$1500, \$1000 and 500, and a number of medals will be awarded.

The jury includes Sir Alfred East of London, H. A. McNeil of New York, president of the National Sculpture Society; John W. Alexander of New York, president of the National Academy of Design; M. and Mme. Eugene Le Sidaner of Gerberoy, France; Charles H. Davis of Mystic, Conn.; Benjamin Foster of New York; Gardner Symonds of New York and W. L. Lathrop of New Hope, Pa.

W. H. STICKNEY PASSES AWAY

William Horace Stickney passed away yesterday at his home, 70 Wallingford street, Brighton. He was a member of DeMolay commandery, K. T. He was connected with all the Scottish Rite bodies in the Masonic Temple, including Massachusetts consistory. He had also attained prominence in Odd Fellowship. He was a past grand of Bethesda Lodge and several years ago was elevated to the grand mastership of the order in this state. He was a trustee of South Boston Savings Bank and a director of Wilsey Savings Bank.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Second Lieut. R. Coke, twelfth infantry, transferred to third infantry, San Francisco, and join third infantry upon its arrival.

Capt. E. W. Rich, Mason, Cal., and as attending surgeon, San Francisco, upon arrival at Capt. J. L. Bevans, medical corps, to Ft. Clark, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. E. Burr, corps engineers, to Canal Zone, Panama, pertaining defenses.

Capt. H. Pendleton, Jr., quartermaster, to Ft. Clark, Tex., estimates and repairs.

First Lieut. E. S. Hughes, ordered to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander W. M. Falconer, to receiving ship, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. G. M. Baum, to receiving ship, navy yard, Boston.

Ensign F. J. Wille, detached the Pennsylvania, to the St. Louis.

Paymaster E. E. Goodhue, detached the Wabash, to receiving ship, pay officer, navy yard, Boston.

Chief Boatswain John Danner, detached the Maine, to command the Uncas.

Boatswain T. F. Greene, detached the Hancock, to the Fish Hawk.

Machinist F. P. Noel, detached the Panther, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Paymaster's Clerk F. R. Tuck, appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Mate Gustav Johnson, detached the time, to the Independence.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Vulcan at Boston, Osceola at Cape Maisi, Cuba.

Sailed—Patterson, from Charleston for final trial; Albany, from Amoy for Olongapo.

The McKee has been ordered placed out of commission at navy yard, New York, as soon as possible. The Cushing and Erieon have been ordered placed out of commission at navy yard, Charleston, S. C., as soon as possible. The Lancaster was placed out of commission at navy yard, Philadelphia, March 31.

Navy Notes

Bids for the new navy gunboat Monocacy were invited today and will be opened June 10. Congress has appropriated \$250,000 for the vessel. The Monocacy is designed for cruising in the shallow waters of the China station.

The battleship Florida arrived at Hampton roads today and the naval board, which has been witnessing her tests, went ashore to go to Washington. The McKee has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, New York.

The Cushing and the Erieon have been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

The Lancaster was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.

The battleship Texas will be launched at Newport News May 18.

MAYOR SENDS APPOINTMENT LIST TO CIVIL BOARD

Seven appointees to unpaid boards will be named by Mayor Fitzgerald today following his appointment Wednesday of two assistant corporation attorneys, a vice commissioner, and a member of the board of health, the last two being reappointments.

Joseph P. Lyons and Edward C. Mettrick were the appointees to the law department. Mr. Lyons will receive \$4000 a year and Mettrick \$2000 a year. Judge Corbett, the mayor said, intends to reorganize the department and rearrange the salaries of assistants.

Of the list to be sent to the civil service commission today only two of the department heads receive pay, namely, Wire Commissioner James E. Cole at \$5000 a year, and Dr. P. H. Mullenwey as a member of the board of health at \$4000.

The appointments are: James E. Cole, 64 Perlum street, ward 23, to be commissioner of wires; term four years; salary \$5000.

Patrick H. Mullenwey, M. D., 1 Vista street, ward 23, to be a member of the board of health; term three years; salary \$4000.

Charles E. Phipps, to be cemetery trustee; term five years; unpaid office.

John E. Potts, 65 Auburn street, ward 23, to be a consumptives' hospital trustee; term five years; unpaid office.

Francis J. Keany, M. D., 73 Marlboro street, ward 11, to be a trustee of the Boston city hospital; term five years; unpaid office.

Edward M. Gallagher, 42 Columbia road, ward 20, to be a trustee of the infirmary department; term five years; unpaid office.

John A. O'Shea, 20 Wales street, ward 20, to be a music trustee; term five years; unpaid office.

Daniel H. Coakley, 32 Parsons street, ward 25, to be a park commissioner; term three years; unpaid office.

George E. Curran, 5 Auburn street, ward 18, to be a director of the Workmen's Loan Association; term one year; unpaid office. This is a direct appointment and not subject to confirmation by the civil service commission.

MR. HARVARD IN CAST

Lionel De Jersey Harvard, descendant of John Harvard, founder of the college, who is a freshman at the Cambridge institution, is taking the leading part in "The Foundlings," one of the four plays being given by the Harvard Dramatic Club. Mr. Harvard takes the part of Lord Delys.

Cooking and Baking Without Dust

SOME DAY WHEN YOU ARE DOWN TOWN and have the time to spare, we should like the privilege of showing you through our bakery and delicatessen kitchen in connection with our grocery. We do our own baking and cook our own delicatessen foods right in the department on the fifth floor, sixty-one feet above the street level, where there is natural cleanliness and pure air, entirely free from dust that always finds its way to foods displayed at lower levels. Our kitchens are constructed on up-to-date lines, the result of years of thought and study and constant improvement by scientific methods. The conditions are as you would want to have them.

We invite inspection at any time. There is no need of any advance notice of your coming. Conditions are always the same—perfect cleanliness at all times.

We should call your particular attention to the fact that all of our bakery goods and delicatessen foods are made under the supervision of the manager of our grocery. We have established a high standard of quality in these lines, and we require that everything shall be up to this standard. Goods are not carried over from one day to another. Everything is cooked or baked fresh daily. Having our kitchens on the premises makes it unnecessary for us to prepare more than we can sell each day, as we are always able to bring on a fresh supply as rapidly as goods are sold.

Next Monday we will inaugurate the most important Grocery sale in the history of Boston, both in the lowness of our prices and the number of articles to be specially priced. This sale will be announced in a half-page advertisement in the Saturday evening Monitor, the largest grocery advertisement ever published in Boston. There will be about 200 specially priced items, of which a few samples, that indicate the values, are given herewith.

English Jam

Strawberry Jam packed by the famous London firm, E. & T. Pink, Ltd. Regular 35c glass jars, each... 25c

Big 10 Special

Regular full size cans of the famous good Big 10 Cleaner; not more than 12 cans to each purchaser at 3 cans for 20c, each... 7c

Takhoma Biscuit

Fresh from the ovens of the famous Sunshine bakery, 3 lb. 3 pkgs for 25c, per pkg... 3c

Macaroni Excellent quality, pure, clean, broken for... 49c

Jelly Howard's Famous Crab-apple; regular 15c jars, dozen \$1.15. Each... 10c

NOTE—This is the second of a series of grocery advertisements. The third will appear in tomorrow's Monitor. We respectfully urge you to read each of these announcements leading up to our half page advertisement which will appear Saturday evening.

REMEMBER THE SALE BEGINS MONDAY, APRIL 8th.

HENRY SIEGEL Co.

PILGRIM FATHERS REELECT HEADS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Legislation in harmony with the requirements of the new state law abolishing the permanent membership and in its stead requiring annual elections of representatives from the subordinate colonies, one representative-at-large and one for each 100 in membership was enacted at the annual session of the supreme colony, Pilgrim Fathers, held in Ford hall Wednesday. About 278 officers and delegates were in attendance and at noon a dinner was served to 400.

Governor Bradstreet, on behalf of the supreme colony, presented Charles H. Batchelder a past supreme governor's badge of gold suitably engraved.

There was no opposition to the reelection of the first four officers.

The Australian ballot was used for the first time and facilitated the election.

Albert V. Bingham of Lawrence was elected supreme treasurer by a unanimous rising vote, it being his thirty-fourth year. Nathan Cray was also elected supreme secretary for the twelfth term without opposition. He was also sworn in as clerk of the corporation.

The officers are: Supreme governor, George F. Bradstreet of Malden; supreme lieutenant-governor, Mahlon D. Currier of Haverhill; supreme secretary, Nathan Cray of Lawrence; supreme treasurer, Albert V. Bingham of Lawrence; supreme trustees, Henry S. Treadwell of South Boston, Frank McAnally of Lawrence, Albert C. Moore of Lacombe, Colfax S. Mansur of Lewiston and William H. Garberry of Jamaica Plain.

Mrs. Huldah A. Cooley of Malden was appointed supreme chaplain; Thomas J. Garrity of Malden, S. S. A.; Edwin J. Parmelee of New Haven, S. D. S. A.

Reuben Morrill of Franklin, N. H., S. L. S.; Channery B. Webber of Richmond, Me., S. O. S.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE HELD FOR TRIAL

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Arraigned in Bow street court today charged with conspiracy to destroy property, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragists, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of Votes for Women, were held for trial in Old Bailey.

By order of the home secretary the two months' sentence of Mrs. Pankhurst for window breaking, which began on March 2, was commuted to expire today so that she may have opportunity to prepare her defense. Today after she had agreed to refrain from all violence pending trial she was freed in \$10,000 bail and the bail of her two associates was continued. The government officials said that they will move the trial as soon as possible. It was also stated that the crown considers that it has a perfect case against the accused.

MR. AMEN PLACED AT HEAD

MANCHESTER, N. H.—At the Derryfield Club Wednesday night the fifth annual meeting and banquet of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire was held. The speakers included Dean Byron S. Hurlburt of Cambridge, Frederick P. Fish of Boston, Dean William Wallace Fenn of Cambridge and Harlan P. Amen, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. At the business meeting these officers were elected: Harlan P. Amen of Exeter, president; Gov. Robert P. Bass of Peterboro and Dr. Charles R. Walker of Concord, vice-presidents; Walter W. Simons of Manchester, secretary-treasurer; Frank J. Sulloway of Franklin, member of the executive committee.

LAWYERS UNITE IN MOVE TO COMBAT JUDICIAL RECALLS

NEW YORK—An appeal signed by a number of leading lawyers of New York, including Joseph H. Choate, Senator Elihu Root, B. F. Tracy and others, was given out on Wednesday night, stating that they "believe it to be the special duty of lawyers to uphold the independence of the judiciary and to aid in preserving the guarantees of the constitution."

It calls for the formation of an independent judicial association, the purposes of which are stated as follows:

"It shall be the object of such association to combat current and all like proposals in respect to the recall of judges and the reversal of judicial decisions by popular vote, by making clear to the electorate the dangers to the public welfare, which we believe are of necessity involved in the adoption of such proposals."

NEW RETIREMENT RULING MADE

That city laborers who left the city's employ and who now wish to be reinstated to benefit by the lately-passed veteran's retirement act, must apply to the civil service commission rather than to any city official, was the opinion handed to the mayor on Wednesday by Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel. The ruling was made on the application for reinstatement of Joseph E. Mayo. He worked for the city for 37 years, left the service in March, 1911, and now asks to be taken back.

WOMAN TO PRESENT FLAG

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pine Bluff chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, decided recently to present a flag to the new battleship Arkansas.

Free Trade or Protection: Which?

If you want the answer read THE MONITOR'S special contributions on the subject.

Congressman E. J. Hill on "Protection" In the Monitor of Saturday, April 6

Mr. Hill is a Connecticut representative, and a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Former Congressman Robert Baker on "Free Trade" in the Monitor, Wednesday, April 10

Mr. Baker was prominent in the Bryan campaign, is a leader in the single tax movement in New York and is an earnest student of the tariff.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT STATES HIS POSITION ON BIG BUSINESS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,—Colonel Roosevelt delivered the principal address of his tour so far in this city Wednesday night which was at the end of the first day of his week of campaigning through West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

"In his recent speech at Philadelphia," Colonel Roosevelt said, "President Taft stated that he was a progressive, and this raises the question as to what a progressive is."

The colonel gave his definition of a progressive on the basis of which he undertook an analysis of the attitude of the administration toward a number of questions. He took up the railroad rate bill, enforcement of the pure food law, the conservation question and other subjects which have engaged the administration. Four years ago, Colonel Roosevelt said, Mr. Taft was supported by the progressives and opposed by "representatives of special privilege."

Speaking of the courts the colonel asserted that when the President supports "those courts which declare that the people have no power to do social justice he shows himself a reactionary."

In concluding his speech he said:

"I stand for the adequate control, the real control of all big business, and especially of all monopolistic big business where it proves unwise or impossible to break up the monopoly. There is a grim irony in the effect that has been produced upon Wall Street by the complete breakdown of the prosecutions against various trusts, notably the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust under the Sherman law. I have always insisted that while the Sherman law should be kept upon the books so as to be used wherever possible against monopoly, yet that it was by itself wholly unable to afford the relief demanded by the American people as against all the great corporations actually or potentially guilty of anti-social practices."

In West Virginia Colonel Roosevelt spoke at Romeville, Hinton, Thurmond, Montgomery, St. Albans, Charleston and Huntington. Crossing the line into Kentucky his first stop was at Ashland, where his car was switched from the regular train to a special for the run into Louisville. The colonel left the train at this point and spoke for 15 minutes in a building made of pine boards and tar paper. On the way to Louisville he made short speeches at Olive Hill, Lexington, Frankfort and Shelbyville. His speeches were in the main upon good citizenship and the right of the people to rule. Large crowds greeted the former President.

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Colonel Roosevelt was greeted here today by a crowd of 600 persons. In a brief speech he repeated his "let the people rule" doctrine, saying:

"If the country is going to be good for any of us, it must be good for all of us to live in."

PRE-CONVENTION NOTES
AUGUSTA, Me.—Republican caucuses to choose delegates to the state or district conventions, or both, were held in Ellsworth, Gardiner, Bath, Bowdoin and Farmington Wednesday.

Nine Taft delegates were chosen at Ellsworth by a vote of 293 to 116. Delegates to the second district convention favorable to the President were elected at Bath also.

At Gardiner 10 delegates to the state and third district convention favorable to Colonel Roosevelt were chosen. Bowdoin delegates to the second district convention are also for Colonel Roosevelt.

LEWISTON, Me.—At a meeting of the second district Republicans Wednesday evening delegates to the state convention were elected and unanimously instructed for Mr. Taft.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Porter J. McInerney has been endorsed by the Republican party in North Dakota as vice presidential candidate. Senator La Follette lacked 96 votes of securing a majority of 10,000 votes over Colonel Roosevelt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The petition of Senator La Follette, Republican candidate for President, to be voted for at the presidential preference primary April 9 was filed Wednesday.

WASHINGTON—So far as action regarding the Massachusetts presidential preference primary is concerned the managers of Speaker Clark are still marking time. They received no word from Governor Foss Wednesday and consequently deferred action until today. The speaker has until 5 o'clock Thursday to withdraw his name from the ballot.

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Harmon announced Wednesday that he would return in kind a proposed tour of Ohio by William Jennings Bryan. Governor Harmon will speak in Omaha April 12, on which date Bryan will speak in Ohio.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The eighth district Republican convention here Wednesday elected delegates to the national Republican convention and instructed them for Theodore Roosevelt.

COLUMBUS, O.—Warren G. Harding has been asked to present President Taft's name to the Chicago convention and he has consented.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Governor Woodrow Wilson will have the support of at least 19 of the 26 delegates from

PRIMARY BALLOT POSITIONS TO BE DRAWN MONDAY

Drawings will be made for position on the primary ballot at the office of the secretary of state on Monday next. The drawing for Democratic candidates will be at 10 o'clock in the morning and for Republican candidates at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The secretary will permit representatives of interested parties to witness the drawings.

There will be but seven names on the Democratic state committee slate for delegate at large to the national presidential convention when the ballots are printed owing to the withdrawal of George Fred Williams.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the state committee, said today no attempt will be made to substitute a name for that of Mr. Williams.

James H. Vahey and Frank J. Donahue declined to go on the ballot as candidates and Mr. Riley said no others will be considered.

The executive committee of the La Follette presidential campaign organization is to dine informally at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening to formulate plans for a dinner of the campaign workers to Mrs. Glendower Evans, who largely financed the campaign.

The committee is composed of Louis H. Bonelli, Jr., Lily Richard, F. H. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League and Orest Sletten of the Harvard law school.

LASELL PUPILS GIVE REHEARSAL
Students of Lasell seminary in Auburndale Wednesday evening gave their annual musical rehearsal before a large number of friends and relatives. The program consisted of piano selections by Annie E. Merrill, Georgina Faulkner, Grace Lindsay, Clara Parker, Ruth C. Vollrath, Annie May Armstrong, Pauline M. Cook, Mary C. Goodwillie and Rosalind Williams, vocal selections by Marion Joslin, Mary L. Cummings, Florence Myers, Frances Allen, Winifred Whittlesey, Nora Cox, violin selection by Miss Dorothy Payne.

CLUB ANNOUNCES CAST
LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington Dramatic Club announces the cast for its presentation of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" in the hall of the Old Bellory Club next Monday evening as follows: John Rokeith, Mr. Putnam; "Pa" Wilfer, Robert Sturtevant; Mr. Boffin, Dr. Hackett; George Sampson, Charles D. Wiswell; Bella Wilfer, Miss Marguerite Nichols; Mrs. Wilfer, Mrs. Putnam; Lavinia Wilfer, Miss Hunt; Mrs. Boffin, Mrs. Robert Sturtevant.

BUSINESS MEN ELECT OFFICERS
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Arlington Business Men's Association elected Charles H. Stevens president at its annual meeting. The other officers were chosen as follows: Vice-president, Rufus W. Blake; treasurer, David Buttrick; secretary, Charles H. Gammett; directors, Walter K. Hutchinson, Napoleon J. Hardy, Peter Schwamb, James Osgood Holt, Dr. Charles A. Thomas, E. Alfred Patterson and Fred Bennett.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS REMOVE
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., agents of the Warren and Furness lines, have removed from 45 Kilby street to 33 Broad street.

Wisconsin to the Baltimore convention. Practically complete returns from Tuesday's preferential primary indicate that six delegates pledged to Champ Clark for the presidential nomination have been elected. One Democratic delegate is unelected.

The returns show that Senator La Follette carried the state by a vote of practically two to one over President Taft.

WASHINGTON—Wilson men in the House and Senate held conferences with the New Jersey Governor today and explained the situation in their district and states. The Governor intends to make a campaign in Illinois the latter part of the week. He will leave for Chicago this afternoon.

WASHINGTON—Governor Wilson said today:

"I shall leave this afternoon for Chicago. In Illinois I shall be entirely in the hands of my friends and I do not know what the program is. After two days' campaigning in Illinois I shall return to New Jersey. I shall not speak in Ohio in this campaign. I am willing to trust the people there to determine whether they prefer Harmon or me."

TRENTON, N. J.—Following out his announced intention of not opposing "favorite sons" in his home states Speaker Clark today informed the secretary of state that he refused consent to his name going on the official ballot for the New Jersey presidential preferential primaries next month. This will leave the field clear to Governor Wilson.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO BE AT RALLY HERE

Plans for a rally of Roosevelt supporters in Tremont Temple on the night of April 13 were given an impetus today with the arrival at the Progressive headquarters of a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt saying that he will pass through this city this morning on the way to Nashua, Concord and Manchester, N. H.

After speaking in the New Hampshire cities he is expected to return to Boston to speak at the Tremont Temple rally that night. He is leaving his New Hampshire schedule in the hands of Governor Bass.

Roosevelt clubs are being organized in all the colleges throughout New England, it is said.

MOVEMENT STARTS TO SEND GETTYSBURG MEN TO ANNIVERSARY

If Governor Foss had his way every Massachusetts man who participated in the battle of Gettysburg would attend the fiftieth anniversary of that event July 1 to 3, 1913. Members of the G. A. R. will be the guests of the state of Pennsylvania at this anniversary and the Governor started a movement for a full Massachusetts representation when he spoke last night to the encampment delegates at a dinner in the New American house. This dinner marked the close of the forty-sixth annual state encampment. The Governor asked for the addresses of all Massachusetts veterans who were in the Gettysburg fight.

Mayor Fitzgerald was also a guest and spoke of the effort of the city to perpetuate the deeds of Wendell Phillips by erecting a memorial on the Common.

Judge Harvey M. Trimble, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., followed.

Judge Ralph M. Grant, division commander of the Sons of Veterans of Connecticut, was endorsed by the Massachusetts division at the closing session of its thirtieth encampment Wednesday in Lorimer hall as its candidate for commander-in-chief at the national encampment.

The following officers were elected: Frank L. Kirelgasser of camp 56, Cambridge, division commander; Edward W. Eaton of camp 109, Newburyport, senior vice-commander; H. S. Potter of camp 44, Westfield, junior vice-commander.

For members of the council were chosen: The retiring division commander, James T. Wellington, Edgar C. Barker of camp 3, Somerville, and John B. Farrell of camp 74, Milton.

The new commander appointed Henry F. Weiler as secretary, Edwin A. Holmes as assistant secretary and William T. Tidale as treasurer.

Secretary Weiler was elected as delegate-at-large to the national encampment in St. Louis in August.

Installation of the new officers of the Woman's Relief Corps was held at the Shawmut Congregational church Wednesday evening under direction of Mrs. Cora M. Davis, national president. Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, the new president, appointed the following officers: Miss Mary E. Elliott, secretary; Mrs. Mary S. Langdon of Ipswich, inspector; Mrs. Lane Stuart Wadsworth of Boston, counselor; Mrs. Nina B. Lovejoy of Ayer, I. and I. officer; Mrs. Carrie R. Loring of Weymouth, patriotic instructor; Mrs. Carolyn R. Morse of Arlington, press correspondent.

Maj. Robert A. Green of the Governor's staff represented the State and Past Commander-in-Chief Gilman, at the request of Mayor Fitzgerald, represented the city, at the thirty-third anniversary exercises of the Woman's Relief Corps Wednesday evening.

Two large silk flags were presented to Mayor Connerly of Lynn for the two high schools of that city and 30 smaller flags for any schools that he might select.

One flag was given to Principal Edward D. Russell of the classical high school and the other was given to Principal Charles S. Jackson of the English high school. Adjutant-General Wetberlee, in behalf of the honorary aides of the staff of Mrs. Nellie F. Libbey, the retiring president, presented her with a silk flag for her home.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Emma Pierce, national counselor, and Mrs. Emma Tarbox, president of the department of Maine, at the closing session Wednesday of the Daughters of Veterans in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple. It was voted to help raise the fund for a home for the veterans and their wives.

HARVARD UNION OPENS POLLS FOR ANNUAL ELECTION

Students at Harvard who are members of the Harvard Union are electing officers today. The Australian ballot is being used and the polls are open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. at the Harvard Union. These nominees are being voted on:

President—Maj. Henry Lee Higginson '55.

Vice-president—W. M. E. Whiteclark '13, W. Tufts, Jr. '13.

Secretary—W. A. Barron, Jr. '14, H. R. Hitchcock '14, L. H. Mills '14.

Governing board, six to be elected, of which two must be graduates: F. C. Gray '12, R. W. Williams '12, L. Withington, Jr. '12, R. B. Batchelder '13, C. E. Brickley '13, W. T. Gardner '14, H. B. Gardner '13, A. J. Lowrey '13, H. J. Smith '13, R. T. P. Storer '14, J. C. Talbot '15, W. A. Willets '14.

Library committee, seven members to be elected, at least three of whom shall be graduates—Prof. C. T. Copeland '82, Dr. E. E. Day, Ph. D. '09, Dr. G. H. Maynard '89, Prof. E. C. Moore '78, Prof. Bliss Perry, Prof. F. J. Turner, Dr. K. T. Webster '93, C. G. Hoffman '13, F. W. Hubbard '13, A. S. Nelson '13, G. N. Phillips '13, G. F. Plimpton '14, A. C. Redfield '14, P. J. Roosevelt '13.

The annual business meeting of the union will be held in the trophy room, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The results of the election will then be announced and the reports of the treasurer, the governing board and the library committee will be read and acted upon.

EVENING SCHOOL FOR BRIGHTON
Mayor Fitzgerald said today he would ask the school committee for an appropriation to establish an evening high school in Brighton. He said the Boston Elevated railway promised an improved car service for Brighton.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK

Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES

Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards. Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. Any size suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

**MR. MORGAN HAS
HIGH HOPES FOR
AMERICAN ART**

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan spent part of Wednesday on top of Janiculum to make definite decision about a building for new American academy. Mr. Morgan is said to have remarked to his companion, F. D. Millet, "I hope that there will eventually be an American institution of art, greater than those of the other countries which are already famous."

ARLINGTON

Michigan Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City

Every modern convenience and comfort. Capacity 250. Daily rate \$2.50 and up. American plan. Write for booklet and special weekly rates. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

REAL ESTATE

NANTASKET BEACH

For sale (Kennebunk)—New house, furnished; 8 rooms, bath, laundry and shower. Kennebunk station. 7 rooms, attic and basement; corner lot, 5500 ft.

NEW completed cottage between main street and Kennebunk station; living, dining and kitchen, 5 chambers and bath.

DUXBURY BEACH

To let—Furnished house on beach, large living room, dining, kitchen, etc., 5 chambers and bath; best of spring water in house; rent for season, \$550 and water tax.

G. F. MARSHALL, 201 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

New England Farms

And country homes. Our large illustrated catalogue free on application. BIRKENHEAD ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market st., Boston, Mass., Dept. M.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the best is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canadian farmer at the New York Land Show. Get where you can prosper, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most. LANDS PRICED \$10 TO \$20 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of you the most irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free book today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A postal card or letter will bring you return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

R. J. THORNTON, General Agent, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonial Building, 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

SOCIAL WORK DISCUSSED

"The Church and Social Work" was the topic for discussion at the April dinner and meeting of the John Eliot Club of Roxbury at the Parker house Wednesday evening. The speakers included the Rev. Henry G. Ives of Andover, N. H.; William H. Pear of the Boston Provident Society, Frank H. Locke, president of the Boston Y. M. C. U., and Rev. Charles W. Casson of Dorchester.

EIGHT MONTHS' CRUISE ENDS

After an absence of eight months the United Fruit Company's steamer Verona, Captain Oxholm, arrived today from Port Antonio, Kingston and Port Morant, laden with 15,140 bunches of bananas, 250 bags of coconuts and seven pineapples of lime juice. Miss Laura Davis, Miss Mary Mills, Miss Lena Patterson, Fred Archer and Leonard Seale of Boston were passengers.

JURY TAMPERING ALLEGED

Judge Dodge of the United States district court today took from the jury the case of Victor M. Weil, former Boston mining promoter, who has been on trial for three weeks charged with fraudulent use of the mails. Judge Dodge's action was due to an alleged attempt to influence a jurymen. A new trial will be necessary. The Weil case has been in the courts for two years.

DUPONT DISSOLUTION PLANNED

PHILADELPHIA—A conference is being held in this city today between counsel for the government and the Dupont Powder Company, in regard to details of the plan for the dissolution of the company. William A. Glasgow, Jr., special counsel for the government, says a plan acceptable to both sides, may be fixed before long.

D. R. OFFICERS TO ATTEND

Two national society officers, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley of New York, first vice-president general and Mrs. Leverett F. Crumb, corresponding secretary-general of the same city, are to be the special guests of the Daughters of the Revolution of this state at the monthly meeting tomorrow at room 816, Colonial building.

MR. LONG AGAINST ANNEX BILL

John D. Long today in speaking about the city hall annex bill said Boston should be the last to violate a statute enacted in its own interest, and that if this precedent is once set, the same privilege of exceeding the legal height of buildings cannot hereafter be refused to any other person desiring to erect a skyscraper.

ANOTHER CITY CLERK CANDIDATE

James Donovan was added today to the list of candidates for city clerk, left vacant by the passing away of John T. Priest. Mr. Donovan has been a member of the Citizens' Municipal League, the Good Government Association and the Committee of One Hundred.

BUREAU UNION CONSIDERED

Mayor Fitzgerald held a conference today with Matthew Hale, chairman of the ordinance committee of the city council, in regard to the consolidation of the bath, music and public grounds departments into one department. Mr. Hale favors this consolidation.

IMMIGRATION OFFICER HERE

J. J. S. Rodgers, commissioner of immigration at Philadelphia, was in conference today with George R. Billings, the local immigration commissioner. Mr. Rodgers would not state the object of his visit.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 209-213 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD

700 PINE ST.

Registered Dec. 5, 1907, U. S. Patent Office

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company

100 Northampton, near Washington Street

FURNITURE STORAGE

PACKING, SHIPPING

Estimates furnished without charge. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone 324 Roxbury

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS: vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law Mutual Life Bldg., 100 Northampton St., Boston. J. J. C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. MARTIN & SHERLOCK, LAWYERS, 343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. HERMAN E. KAHN, 128 Huntington Ave., Boston. 2 to 5 Back Bay 2806. DR. D. V. BOWER, Suite 150, People's Gas Building, Telephone Central 4374. CHICAGO.

INVESTIGATIONS

CIVIL WORK handled, habits and associates of any person investigated; terms reasonable; absolute secrecy. TAYLOR & CO., 15 School St., Boston, rm. 20. Phone Fort Hill 2536. Nights, Brookline 2226-V.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

HATTAWAY & MEYER, 33 State St., Rm. 1011. Special prices on manuscript work.

ART

ANNIE RIDDELL, ARTIST AND PAINTER, FOR WEDDING GIFTS Hours 12 to 6. 729 ROYALTON ST., Near Hotel Lenox

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—To close an estate, a woolen mill in Baltimore; output 40,000 yds. per month; power, water with steam auxiliary. Address 909 Calvert bldg., Baltimore, Md.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionary, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Citytown Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1623.

TRAVEL

EUROPE—8 countries, S. S. Cleveland, June 29. Unusual advantages. MISS W. A. LACEY, M. Burt, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 288-1.

SUMMER BOARD

LADY having a cottage near Boathbay Harbor, Me., will take a few teachers or other adults for the summer; terms moderate. Address Z 18, Monitor Office.

AGENTS WANTED

LIVE AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY with our outfit which doubles the life of a man. J. E. W. GRENE, Box 172, Newport, O.

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

All kinds of Easter Novelties, Eggs, Rabbits and Cakes—1c to \$1.00

2 lbs. for 25c

Old Fashioned Chocolates, per lb. 17c

Regular Assorted Chocolates, per lb. 29c

Regular Assorted Chocolates, per lb. 35c

Butter Scotch Wafers, per lb. 15c

2.3 and 5-lb. Easter Baskets and Boxes, daintily packed. Chocolate Marshmallow Belmonts, per lb. 25c

Chop Sney, per lb. 19c

Chocolate Covered Caramels, per lb. 15c

Granulated Sugar, to purchasers per lb. 5c

51 PORTLAND STREET

Whelan-Achle-Hutchinson
Jewelry Company

621 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS

Sterling Silver

All our table silver is sterling, and we have the most refined patterns brought out by the best American silversmiths. We call special attention to our chests of silver.

At Auction
HARDY ROSES
Every Tuesday and Friday

N. F. McCarthy & Co., Horticultural Auctioneers, 84 Hawley St., Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER
Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatists, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681. Chicago

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small suites for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies, Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand. Instruction in all music branches.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

CLASSIFIED ADVS.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification to advertisements for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

PACIFIC COAST CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT WOMAN wanted for general housework; \$25; good home, permanent; no children. MRS. H. B. BLAKE, Berkeley Ranch, 12 miles west of Paso Robles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GARDENER, experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, making and caring for lawns, etc.; wishes employment; references. JOHN F. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal.

L. MERRIMAN, over 10 years' experience accounting and sales; 9 years on coast. F. E. EASTMAN, care West Coast Shingle Co., Tacoma, Wash.

SALESMAN—Young man (24), experienced as traveling salesman for jobbing house handling electrical goods, wishes position with electrical firm in western states. EDWARD HODD WATSON, 252 17th st., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, experienced in office work, wants position in or about San Francisco. LAURA T. RAAP, 1700 Delaware st., Berkeley, Cal.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, wants employment. MRS. F. M. SIGSWORTH, 351 Garfield av., Seattle, Wash.

GERMAN TEACHER, 17 years' experience in schools in Europe and America, highest references, wants private school position for fall, 1912, in California, Los Angeles or Berkeley preferred; but would accept place near east coast, vicinity of New York city or Boston. ADELA VOX, LOSBERG, Farmington, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position as housekeeper or assistant in small family in Los Angeles. MRS. F. CARLSON, care Mrs. Young, 512 H. W. Helman bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Home Tel. 25487.

TRAVELING COMPANION to young or middle-aged lady; educated, musical, refined, sympathetic, ready to please; knowledge of stenography; good references. MRS. RICHARD A. STULTZ, Langley, Wash.

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY about 17 to do chores and work on farm; must be strong and willing worker; give full particulars first letter. W. T. MERRIDITH, Brunkild, Manitoba, 6

HELP WANTED—MALE

GARDENERS—Wanted 3 men to work at garden; married or single; must be of good habits and good workers; give experience, if any. W. T. MERRIDITH, Brunkild, Manitoba.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN living in England desires position to represent American firm; good education and address; splendid references. LYNDAL HERRICK, 39 Irving rd., Bournemouth, Eng.

CLERK—Young man (24) wishes position as clerk or traveler; 10 years' general office experience, including salesmanship; first-class testimonials. ERNEST A. HARTPHAM, 7 City rd., H. R. Openhouse, Manchester, England.

DRAMATIC CRITIC, 10 years' practical experience of drama in England, wishes position to correspond American newspaper. CELIA F. ARMSTRONG, 164 Ebury st., London, England.

YOUNG MAN (35) desires engagement as foreman hydraulic packer and cloth finisher to manufacturers or cloth merchant for export trade; 15 years' experience in present situation; experienced in hydraulic machinery, etc. D. MITCHELL SHARROCK, 14 Earsdale rd., Darwen, Lancashire, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CELLIST—Soloist and accompanist, good sight reader, desirable position; temporarily. MISS ROSA CROW, 9 Wootton Gardens, Bournemouth, England.

COMPANION—GOVERNESS, cultured English woman, seeks position; fluent French, German; painting—oil and water; needlework; good traveler; competent housekeeper; would like place with family visiting Japan. MISS M. G. CRISP, Trebbach, Manitoba, Can.

GENTLEMAN (31), musical, governs, fond of children, speaking German, Russian and a little English, thoroughly capable housekeeper, good cook, best references, at present and for last 3½ years housekeeper for American attorney in Berlin, wishes position in America in redemptive home. Address ANNA JANKOWITZ, 5 Regensburgerstrasse, Berlin, Germany 9.

HOUSEKEEPER (Scottish) desires position (40); domesticated; good cook; no objections to country; good business capacity. MRS. HOGARTY, St. Malo station, P. Q., Can.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERAL WORK—Colored man wants work of any kind; household, window and carpet work; good references. FRANK C. SMITH, 77 Newland st., Boston 10. Tel. Hay 475.

JANITOR (37), 19 EMP. ASSOCIATION, room 115 Tremont bldg., Boston, Tel. 475 Hay.

JANITOR—Elevator man, experienced, wishes position. FRANK POSTER, 24 W. Endfield, Boston 6.

JANITOR—Middle-aged married man, night watchman, janitor, etc.; useful, handy; gratification; school; best references present. EMPLOYERS: S. A. BALLARD, 535 Tremont st., Boston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER—Position wanted in all branches. E. A. HOUSTON, 114 Allen st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 3057-11.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER—APPLICABLE (young man) with special of 4000, increasing rapidly, thoroughly understands care of machine, wood, etc.; references. HELMUTH WEBER, 302 Central st., Boston.

MACHINIST—All-round (55), experienced work on light and heavy machinery; 20-30 per hour; work in Boston; references if required. CHARLES FOGERTY, 25 Shawmut st., Boston 10.

MACHINIST—Age 55, married, residence Boston; 20-30 cents an hour. Mention 1019, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MACHINIST—PAINTER, varnisher, kilder and chandler; 20-30 cents an hour; residence Jamaica Plain; 25-30 cents a day; excellent experience and references. Mention 1019, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MAN AND WIFE want position on farm; will do any work; mention 1750, CITY EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MANAGER—Caretaker or butler; steady, age 41, married, residence Watertown; 815-1000; perfect references; good experience. Mention 1019, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MANAGER—Collector, familiar with real estate details; references and bond. F. J. HARTSHORN, 518 Cabot st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MAN AND WIFE want work together; good references. MISS STARNBERG, 330 Tremont st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MARRIED COUPLE, state of Maine; woman cook, man butler or general; references. MISS STARNBERG, 330 Tremont st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MEAT CUTTER AND GROCER'S CLERK—Age 25, married, residence Cambridge; 25-30 cents an hour; excellent references. Mention 1019, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MOTOR BOAT DRIVER—Young American (22) wishes position on Lake Winnepesaukee for summer; references. HARRY L. HUNT, 100 Meridith, N. H.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, age 25, married, residence Boston; will do any work; good references. FRANK C. SMITH, 77 Newland st., Boston 10. Tel. Hay 475.

OFFICE CLERK, age 18, single, resident Boston; speaks Polish and English. Mention 1019, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

OFFICE CLERK, age 25, single, residence Watertown; 20-30 cents an hour; excellent references. Mention 1019, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

VOYNG MAN (23) desires evening work from 7 to 10. ANTONIO PETRICI, 48 Palmetto st., Boston.

VOYNG MAN (23), capable and willing to work, desires position where there is opportunity for promotion. ALBERT E. DEACON, 103 Court st., Boston 4.

VOYNG MAN (21), engaged in literary work, wishes to change light service for room in Back Bay Hotel or private family; highest references. Address MR. THOMAS, 100 N. E. 1st st., Boston.

VOYNG MAN (23) wishes position on gentleman's place, or in hotel; best references. FRED THINNEY, 28 1/2 - 1st st., Lynn, Mass.

VOYNG MAN (20), bright, wants position where he can learn; willing to start for 88; mention 1750, CITY EMP. OFFICE, 120 Central st., Boston 10.

VOYNG MAN (20) wants position in or around Boston; two years experience. D. O'NEILL, 19 Clinton st., Newton, Mass. 6.

VOYNG MAN (20) wishes position as cook and general man; position in place; understands cows, poultry, garden work; references. HELMUTH WEBER, 302 Central st., Boston.

VOYNG MAN (23), capable and able, wants work in machine shop as helper or repairer; one year's experience. L. E. ANSON, 40 Westchester ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

VOYNG MAN (20) wishes position in private family; willing to do any work; references. A. O'NEILL, 40 Kneeland st., Boston.

VOYNG MAN wants position in restaurant; understands order working and waiting on counter; can take charge of small restaurant. HENRY WOOD, 17 Belmont st., Somerville, Mass.

VOYNG MAN, single, agricultural college graduate; 12 years experience; 20-30 cents an hour; references. F. J. HARTSHORN, 518 Cabot st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

VOYNG MAN with good experience, 10 years in charge of farm. ALFRED E. DEACON, 103 Court st., Boston 4.

VOYNG MAN (20), steady, reliable and capable; wishes position with opportunity for advancement. WILLIAM E. CHURCH, 100 N. E. 1st st., Boston.

VOYNG MAN (19) would like to learn the building business; have had 3 years' experience on buildings outside; small pay required. CHAS. E. CHURCH, 100 N. E. 1st st., Boston.

VOYNG MAN wants office work; can operate a typewriter; best of references. MISS STARNBERG, 330 Tremont st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK, capable girl, desires position; excellent references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 529 Massachusetts st., Cambridge, Mass.; Tel. 294-W.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—Two capable girls desire work together; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 529 Massachusetts st., Cambridge; Tel. 294-W.

COOK (colored), experienced, wants position; first-class references; out of town 1000. MRS. INEZ WALKER, 100 Bowdoin st., Dorchester, Mass.

COPYING, addressing or any writing work; (hand) penmanship; capable and able; own machine. HELEN BROWN, 38 Prince st., Boston.

COPYIST—Reliable woman wants employment; hands clean; pen type; writing, manifesting, addressing envelopes; terms reasonable. MISS M. L. RUSSELL, 33 Devon st., Greenfield, Mass.

DAYS WORK wanted by thoroughly reliable woman; references. MISS LARKIN, 123 Mass. st., Boston 10.

DRAWING—Young lady desires position drawing all kinds pen and ink work; also doing general housework; references. FLORENCE A. BRADLEY, 100 N. E. 1st st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, capable and able; wishes position in small family; references. MRS. M. B. BURNETT, 100 N. E. 1st st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home. FANNIE CLARK, 3 Lincoln pl., Cambridge, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE want work together; good references. MRS. STARNBERG, 330 Tremont st., Boston 10. Tel. 475 Hay.

MATRON—Capable, cultured woman desires position as matron of institution; child and school references. MRS. HITCHCOCK, 730 Boylston st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, middle-aged woman for general work in small apartment; small family. MRS. E. ANDERS, 506 West 120th st., New York.

MAID—White or colored woman, for general housework; good landlady, plain cook, good wages; excellent place for washing, ironing, etc. 12 and 15 years. J. E. SMITH, 100 Union ave., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

MAID (Protestant), for general housework in home of one adult lady; must be neat, capable, trustworthy; 35; reply to J. E. SMITH, 100 Union ave., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

MAID WANTED—Energetic, capable woman to do housework on a farm. MRS. E. Y. KENDALL, 100 Union ave., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

MAID (Protestant) wanted for general housework; good wages and good home. MRS. C. A. DREW, 43 Union Hall, New York.

MAIDS—Wanted, 2 well recommended German or Swedish sisters or friends in family of 4; one as cook and one as waitress; good wages; references. MRS. C. A. DREW, 43 Union Hall, New York.

MILLINER—Wanted—First-class milliner; good wages; references. MRS. C. A. DREW, 43 Union Hall, New York.

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World's Latest Financial News

HEAVY BUYING OF
STEEL STOCK IS
MARKET FEATURE

Prices of Many Securities Advance to New High Points for the Year—Specialties Are Buoyant

LONDON IS FIRM

Good buying of stocks at the opening this morning sent prices upward once more and both the New York and London markets were strong. Some of the specialties were conspicuous, notably the American Can issues, both common and preferred, advancing buoyantly. Pittsburgh Coal preferred, U. S. Rubber and Washash preferred also made big gains during the early sales.

Steel early became strong and active. Reading and Union Pacific likewise were in good demand.

Local stocks opened steady at last night's closing prices. During the first few minutes good gains were made by Old Colony Mining and Butte & Superior. Heavy buying of steel was the feature of the trading in both New York and London. Large blocks of the stock came out and the price was forced up to a new high level. When it struck 20-transactions at that price amounted to approximately 40,000 shares. It opened in New York 1/2 higher than last night's closing at 60 1/2 and with scarcely a check to its advance it rose to 70 1/2 before midday.

Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 171 1/2 and sold well above 172. Reading opened up 1/2 at 162 1/2 and advanced about a point further before noon.

Washash preferred opened up 1/2 at 20 1/2 and sold well above 22. Pittsburgh Coal preferred opened up 1/2 at 84 and improved nearly a point before noon. North American opened up 1/2 at 79 1/2 and rose more than a point. American Can opened up 1/2 at 24 1/2 and advanced nearly a point further. The equipment stocks were in demand and made gains of a point or more. Good advances were made by General Electric, Colorado Fuel, International Pump and other industrials.

The local market did not participate to any extent in the rise in New York. Calumet & Hecla opened unchanged at 49, advanced 3 points and then fell back to the opening price. Fractional gains were made by Butte & Superior, Old Colony Mining and American Telephone. Utah Consolidated opened at 19 and declined 2 points.

Before the beginning of the last hour steel had crossed 71, making a new high record for the year. Good gains were made by Union Pacific, Republic Steel, International Harvester, Central Leather and Rock Island issues. The local market flattened out somewhat. Utah Consolidated continued to decline.

LONDON—Sentiment was cheerful in the final trading on the stock exchange today and the tone was firm, notwithstanding a light pre-lunch attendance. The house does not reopen until next Tuesday morning.

Consols were heavy, but left off above the lowest figures. A good time was shown in home rails, although under-grounds shaded the high point.

American railway shares closed on the curb at the highest prices and Canadian Pacific displayed strength. In other departments steadiness prevailed.

Rio Tinto at 78 1/2 were 3/4 above Wednesday's final quotation. The house at Paris closed quiet, at Berlin firm.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS Weekly statement Bank of France shows gold on hand decreased 24,000,000 francs; silver on hand decreased 1,500,000 francs.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight and Friday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair, warmer tonight and Friday.

Present weather prevails this morning in all sections east of the Rocky mountains. The temperatures are below the normal in the eastern sections and frosts were reported as far south as Tennessee and North Carolina. There has been a decided rise in temperature in the extreme Northwest during the last 24 hours. Miles City, Mont., and Butte, N. D., reported maximum temperatures of 76 degrees.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8:30 a.m. 21
12 noon 21
4:30 p.m. 49
Average temperature yesterday, 35 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 30 Albany 30
Saratoga 30
New York 30
Washington 30
Philadelphia 30
Pittsburgh 30
Cleveland 30
Chicago 30
St. Paul 30
Portland 30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 5:21 High water, 12:45
Sun sets, 6:13 12:45 a.m., 1:32 p.m.
Length of day, 12:22

TANK CARS

We lease all steel modern tank cars to ship-ment of liquid freight. Terms reasonable.

KEITH CAR COMPANY
Harvard Building, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chalmers pf.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Amalgamated	81 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2
Am. Ac. Chem. Co.	61	61	61	61
Am. Ac. Chem. Co. pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Can.	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Can. pf. 100	109	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am. Can. pf. 100	56 1/2	58	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	54	55 1/2	54	55 1/2
Am. Express	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Am. H. & L.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am. H. & L. pf.	26	26	26	26
Am. Ice	22	22	22	22
Am. Ice pf.	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Loco.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am. Loco. pf.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Malt	57	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Am. Malt pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am. Smelting	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Smelting pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Sugar	129	129 1/2	129	129 1/2
Am. T. & T.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am. Writing P. Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Anacosta	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Atchafalaya	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	244 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	89 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80
Atchafalaya pf. 100	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	144	144	144	144
Atchafalaya pf. 100	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	14 1/2	16	14 1/2	16
Atchafalaya pf. 100	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	170	171 1/2	170	171 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	56
Atchafalaya pf. 100	167 1/2	170	167 1/2	169 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	78	78	78	78
Atchafalaya pf. 100	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	114 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	62	62	62	62
Atchafalaya pf. 100	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	26	26	26	26
Atchafalaya pf. 100	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	57	57	57	57
Atchafalaya pf. 100	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	34	34	34	34
Atchafalaya pf. 100	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	21	21	21	21
Atchafalaya pf. 100	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	34	34	34	34
Atchafalaya pf. 100	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
Atchafalaya pf. 100	33	33	33	33
Atchafalaya pf. 100	33	33	33	33
Atchafalaya pf. 100	20	20	20	20
Atchafalaya pf. 100	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	164	164	164	164
Atchafalaya pf. 100	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	27	27	27	27
Atchafalaya pf. 100	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	48	48	48	48
Atchafalaya pf. 100	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	5	5	5	5
Atchafalaya pf. 100	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	34	34	34	34
Atchafalaya pf. 100	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	16	16	16	16
Atchafalaya pf. 100	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	144	144	144	144
Atchafalaya pf. 100	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	80	80	80	80
Atchafalaya pf. 100	83	83	83	83
Atchafalaya pf. 100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Atchafalaya pf. 100	22	22	22	22

STEEL BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

The \$30,000,000 bonds of United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries, recently bought by J. P. Morgan & Co., are now offered to the public. There are three separate issues, \$15,000,000 Indiana Steel Company first mortgage 5s, due May 1, 1952; \$10,000,000 National Tube Company first mortgage 5s, due May 1, 1952; and \$5,000,000 Illinois Steel Company debenture 4 1/2s, due April 1, 1940. Associated with Morgan & Co. in the offering of the two larger issues are the First National and National City Banks, and in the Illinois Steel offering, Lee, Higginson & Co., Kiesel, Kinnicutt & Co.

Authorized issue of Indiana Steel Company first mortgage 5s is \$10,000,000, the remaining \$5,000,000 of which is reserved for issue up to 75 per cent of cost of additions and betterments. The Steel Corporation guarantees unconditionally the payment of principal and interest of all three issues. For direct security the Indiana bonds cover the Gary plant of Indiana Steel Company, actual cash cost of which to Dec. 31 last was over \$55,000,000. The National Tube bonds are a first mortgage on that company's Lorain plant. The authorized issue is \$15,000,000, the remaining \$5,000,000 being reserved for 75 per cent of cost of additions and betterments. Both issues carry a sinking fund.

The debenture agreement covering the Illinois Steel 4 1/2 per cent debentures contains a covenant to the effect that no mortgage can be placed on the property of the company without equally securing the debentures. Illinois Steel has no floating debt, and its current assets are largely in excess of current liabilities.

The present offering price of 92 1/2 and interest compares with 95 1/2 for the bonds of \$10,000,000 sold last July. The Indiana Steel 5s and the National Tube 5s are offered at 101 1/4 and interest.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ACTION BY POWERS
TO END TRIPOLI WAR
IS NOW CHIEF TOPIC

Outline of Terms Proposed
Unofficially Stated but Belief Is That Turkey Has No Intention of Yielding

CESSION IS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey. The chief topic of interest at the moment is the question of the intervention of the powers between Turkey and Italy. From Rome it is reported that although the statements published in an Italian journal, giving details of the terms proposed, have been officially contradicted, they may be taken as more or less accurate. The terms referred to set forth the willingness of Italy to agree to the religious and spiritual authority of the Khalif in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, on the understanding that this authority will not in any way control or influence the administration of political systems in these countries.

The Italian government further agrees to respect the religious liberty and customs of the Mohammedan people, and undertake to grant an amnesty to all the inhabitants who have taken up arms against the Italian troops. Further, a sum of money is to be granted to the holders of the Ottoman public debt and to that derived from the customs of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Italy also agrees to pay full value for the property of the Ottoman government in those two vilayets.

Claims Must Be Settled

There are further stipulations to the effect that certain claims of Italian citizens in the Turkish empire and which existed before the war broke out, shall be settled. It is proposed that these claims shall be submitted either to the Hague tribunal or to a mixed court. Italy further declares that she will consider the question of taking such measures as would result in the great powers regarding the integrity of the Turkish empire.

Although these terms have not been officially announced in Constantinople, the general opinion is that it will not be possible for the Turkish government to consider them, and indeed it is reported that the Turkish ambassador in Paris has already dismissed the question with M. Poincaré, and has informed him that it will be quite impossible for the Ottoman government to accept the terms referred to above. If Enver Pasha has made the statement announced, it will be but reiterating what has already been so frequently stated, namely, that Turkey will refuse absolutely to consider any questions of peace so long as they are based on the cession of Tripoli to Italy.

In the mean time rumors are growing to the effect that the Italian fleet intend to attempt to force a passage through the "Dardanelles." It is difficult to believe that this can be the intention of the Italian government, for not only would such an action give rise to European complications, but it can safely be said that the Italian fleet would be simply hurling itself to destruction.

Straits Are Mined

As was pointed out by Mahmoud Sheik Pasha in an interview he accorded to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor not long ago, the straits are heavily mined and covered by fort after fort for 60 kilometers. The intention of the report that it is the intention of Italy to force these celebrated straits is more likely an endeavor to bring pressure to bear upon the Sublime Porte to open negotiations with respect to closing the campaign in Tripoli.

From the Italian point of view the war can scarcely be described as profitable. The cost is enormous and whilst at the moment the people in Italy are exuberant over the announcement of the annexation of the country and the reports of the success of the Italian troops, the cost of the military operations does not diminish and the time may be closer at hand than is generally believed when the public in Italy will begin to discover that the war with Turkey is not quite such a simple matter as was at first believed.

LADY LIBRARIAN WANTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON. The St. Stephen borough council is now advertising for a woman to act as lady attendant in the children's department of the local public library. She will be on duty about 20 hours a week, mostly in the evening.

AWARDS EXPLORER GOLD MEDAL

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France. The Paris Geographic Society has decided to award its gold medal to Dr. Charcot in recognition of the work achieved by him during his expedition to the south polar regions.

OXFORD MILLENNARY
CELEBRATIONS WILL
REVIVE CITY HISTORY

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, Eng. For some time past the city and University of Oxford have been engaged in considering plans for celebrating the millenary of this city, plans which are now taking definite shape.

It is proposed to open the proceedings by an inaugural lecture in the town hall on the history of Oxford by Robert Rait, sub-warden and librarian at New College, who will publicly announce the form which the various celebrations are going to take. An exhibition of records and relics will be held in the municipal buildings, the object of which will be to illustrate the history of the city and university, from the very earliest times.

Oxford is rich in curios, relics, and pictures which are associated with the growth of the town and university. The city authorities will, therefore, have very little trouble in getting together a collection of unusual interest. The Ashmolean museum is full of very wonderful old things, the history and authenticity of which are unquestionable.

The day fixed upon for the celebration of the millenary is Thursday, July 11, and it is intended to open the proceedings at noon with a service in the cathedral, which will be attended by the mayor and corporation in their civic robes. The service will be followed by a procession that will proceed down High Street to Queen's Lane, from where it will pass by St. Peter's in the East church into the beautiful gardens of New College.

After an address given by some eminent person, whose name is not yet announced, the procession will reform and pass from New College by Holywell, to Worcester College gardens, where a concert will be held in order to represent scenes from the history of the city.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL
LANGUAGES WILL BE
IN FINSBURY CIRCUS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It has long been considered advisable to establish a school for oriental languages in London and the treasury have now approved a scheme for utilizing the building of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus for this purpose.

The site is one of the very finest in the city of London. The building will require a good deal of alteration, whilst additions must be made, but the general appearance of the front as seen from the outside will be preserved intact. Many of the old books and manuscripts belonging to the institution will be transferred to the Guildhall library and the British museum.

The government has promised to ask Parliament to grant £25,000 for the reconstruction of the interior to suit the present purpose and for an annual income of £4000 toward the maintenance of the school. The corporation and city companies will provide all the other necessary funds.

CHANGES SEEN
IN EDUCATIONAL
WAYS IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON. A change has come in the system of education, and this is brought out in the report of the board of education for 1910-11, which has just been issued.

"The child's life in school," it says, "is being brought into closer relation with his life out of school; the barrier which tradition has erected between the two is being broken down. Education is less bookish and more practical than it was. In almost every subject in the curriculum, in English and arithmetic hardly less than in nature study and geography, the teacher of today uses the materials and experiences with which the children are familiar in everyday life."

"At the same time the influence of the school is spreading more and more widely over the whole sphere of the child's interests and activities." The report goes on to say that the child's amusements are as much cared for as his mental and moral development. He is taught how to use his hands as well as his head; to play as well as to work.

GOOD SHOOTING BY GUNNER

(Special to the Monitor)
TORBAY, Eng. During the shooting practice in Torbay by the new battleship Orion, the first vessel to carry 13.5-inch guns, Gunner Brady, royal marine artillery, made eight hits in eight shots at 2400 yards.

POLICE RESERVE IS PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON. It is hoped to raise five companies of 100 men each for the city of London police reserves from the newspaper offices and business firms of the Fleet street quarter. They will be called on only in cases of emergency.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE DESCRIBED
AS BREAKER IN OCEAN OF UNREST

Syndicalist Leaders Urged
Colliers to Ignore Wage
Act and Stand Firmly for
Obtaining of Concessions

OWNERS HARDENED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—If the present strike of the coal miners was simply an incident in the industrial struggle for better wages and better conditions, on the lines of the strikes of the past, it would only have attracted a title of the attention which has been devoted to it.

As a matter of fact those whose business it has been to consider the miner have been forced to realize that it is another breaker in the ocean of unrest which is surging over the world at the present time. No matter what may be said in Parliament, or on political platforms, or in the press, in the way of minimizing the dangers of the situation, the fact remains that those who are dealing with it realize that they are dealing with something approaching a revolution.

It is quite true that the country has been living under a revolution, albeit a peaceful revolution ever since the introduction of the Lloyd-George budget. The situation which has developed out of this, however, is a situation which if not dealt with by the broadest statesmanship and a supreme sympathy for legitimate grievances might easily develop into the most dangerous industrial crisis that the world has ever seen.

Rank and File Force

For some time past it has been abundantly manifest that the rank and file of the unions were forcing the hands of the leaders and that the leaders were leading the men rather than the men getting upon steam. Any one who reads something more than the usual party newspapers, who reads the socialistic press or the press devoted to the ventilation of labor questions, must have discovered long ago that King Demos, as it is usual to call him, has come into his kingdom, and that in future it would be necessary for capital to negotiate with him on very different terms to the past.

Mr. Asquith's cabinet has been credited with pursuing a revolutionary policy; but some day, years perhaps hence, when the secret history of the Liberal administrations which followed the Unionist debacle of 1906 comes to be written, the country will learn that the present government has been engaged, in its own estimation, less in forcing the pace against the opposition coach than in preventing the socialistic coach from outstripping them both.

Colliers Urged On

The syndicalism, from the practical point of view, which the government has to face in the present crisis, is the determination of the syndicalist leaders to advise the colliers to ignore parliamentary action and to proceed with the strike whether the government pass their bill or not. Under the old regime, the Labor members would undoubtedly have been satisfied with the constitutional gain of advice by the bill, and would not only have advised, but induced the unions to accept it, on the principle of the half loaf which is better than no bread.

Syndicalism may claim to say with Molière, "Nous avons change tout cela." It tells the labor leaders to climb back to the coach instead of standing at the horses' heads, and to drive on whether there be obstacles ahead or not, and it is tolerably indifferent whether the coach is wrecked in the process, provided only the obstacles are driven over. A government which trusts to the socialist policeman to stop the syndicalist coach and take the driver into custody is trusting very much to a broken reed.

The real question, however, is exactly what Sir Edward Grey put in his calm summary of the whole question in the House of Commons: Are the men suffering from a grievance which the bill will remedy? If we believe they are, let us go ahead and pass this bill, because it is just in itself, without any fear of unjust claims being made hereafter on the strength of it.

Question Is Defined

That is the real question for Parliament to answer, and Mr. Asquith contended that all Parliament can be expected to do is to accept a prima facie case one way or the other, and if the case accepted is that of the men to leave it to some machinery to be set up outside to deal with it. It is not the duty of Parliament, he insisted, to determine wages.

It must be conceded that the strongest



Mr. Asquith, the prime minister, introducing the minimum wage bill

part of the men's case is the claim that the wages in certain pits are not sufficient properly to support the wage-earner. When it is realized that the absolute minimum rate demanded is 3s. a day for men and 2s. a day for boys, it is difficult not to think that the advice of Sir Arthur Markham that the government should accept the 3s. limit for men and the 2s. limit for boys would have been wise. The hesitation of the government was perhaps due, however, to another statement made by Sir Arthur Markham and that was that the miners had not placed all their cards on the table and that they had no intention of giving back to work even if the bill passed except on an increase.

Broken Pledges Count

On the other hand, the weakest part of the miners' claim is undoubtedly the fact that they have broken their existing agreements. Mr. Balfour, who moved the rejection of the bill, dwelt strongly on this, and it cannot be pretended that the answer of the prime minister was really an answer at all.

Undoubtedly the miners would have been wiser if they had not broken these

agreements, for, as it is, the masters, quite fairly and reasonably, are in a position to ask what guarantee they will have that the rate now demanded will be accepted as even temporarily final.

The syndicalists in the mining camp have made it quite clear that the minimum wage is simply to provide the ammunition for another attack upon the owners; and in these circumstances the owners can scarcely be blamed for entrenching themselves as strongly as possible.

It is undoubtedly the fear of syndicalism, and the uncertainty provided by the breaking of the agreements, which has hardened the hearts of the owners; and if the lawlessness of the wages in certain pits is to be held a legitimate cause for the introduction of a compulsory wage schedule, some guarantee that this schedule shall not simply be converted into a further weapon against them, must also be conceded.

At the same time, Sir Edward Grey was perfectly right in insisting that no harm could come of doing right, and the strongest entrenchment that the owners will be able to find is the entrenchment built out of justice and sympathy for the legitimate demands of the miners.

MACHINE GUNS FOR
AEROPLANES TESTED
AND SEEM SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Maxim gun has in one form or another been adapted to a variety of uses, from the light mounted equipment carried by the Alpine riflemen of Switzerland and the portable weapon which could be housed in the cavalryman's bucket, to the large "pom-pom" used as a light field gun or on board ship, but now obsolete.

Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., have, it is reported, designed and it is understood, successfully tested yet another type of automatic machine gun suitable for use on aeroplanes or on board dirigible air vessels. The exhaustive trials which have already been carried out with this new weapon are said to have proved satisfactory from every point of view.

It is, however, one thing for the gun to work on land, but quite another for it to work satisfactorily when traveling through the air on an aeroplane which affords anything but a solid platform, added to which the ammunition necessary to feed the gun would constitute an extra weight of no mean proportions. Interesting as is the weapon referred to it is to be hoped that the necessity for using such a means of offense will never arise.

UNIONISTS FEEL
RETIRING OF SIR
STARR JAMESON

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The announcement made by Sir Starr Jameson that he had decided to retire from the leadership of the Unionist party has been received with great regret by Unionists throughout South Africa.

At the same time that he announced his decision Sir Starr handed over the leadership of the party to Sir Thomas Smartt, whose assistance throughout his leadership he acknowledged in the most cordial terms. Though ceasing to be leader, Sir Starr will, however, retain his seat at Grahamstown.

DRAWING BY QUEEN SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A pencil drawing, a study of a head, by Queen Victoria, when a girl, was sold at Messrs. Christie's rooms for 13 guineas.

NEW BATTLE-CRUISER
OF GREAT BRITAIN IS
NAMED QUEEN MARY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Queen Mary, which has just been launched from the Jarrow yard of the Palmer Company, Vice-countess Alameda performing the naming ceremony, is one of the Lion class of battle-cruisers. The length of the Lion is 660 feet, and her beam 88 feet 6 inches, but it is understood that the dimensions of the Queen Mary are somewhat larger than these. Her indicated horsepower is given as 55,000, and she is designed, like the Lion, to steam at 28 knots. Her armament is also similar, the main armament consisting of eight 13.5-inch guns, placed in pairs in four turrets arranged along the center line of the ship. The secondary armament, for use against torpedo boat attack, consists of sixteen four-inch guns.

It is a remarkable fact that the battle-cruisers of the Lion class cost more than the battleships of the same program. The latter are better armed and armored, but of course their speed is less. The cost of the Lion, not including the alterations which have had to be made since her recent trials, was £2,088,337, and it is probable that the cost of the Queen Mary will amount to much the same sum. The Queen Mary is the first ship bearing this name in the annals of the royal navy.

GROWTH OF BRITISH
EMPIRE IN 30 YEARS
SHOWN BY TABLE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The statistical abstract of the British empire, just published, gives interesting evidence of the growth of the empire during the past 30 years.

Some of the figures may best be summarized in a table, as follows:

	United Kingdom	India	Other colonies and possessions
Area in sq. miles	121,000	1,733,000	9,412,000
Population	43,882,000	253,861,000	14,948,000
In 1881	34,882,000	214,365,000	56,116,000
In 1911	43,882,000	253,861,000	14,948,000
Per sq. mile	362	147	157

With regard to the shipping of the British empire, the net tonnage of vessels built in 1910 was 732,000, as compared with 1,020,500 in 1901. The net tonnage of sailing and steam vessels on the register at the end of 1910 was, however, 13,361,988 tons, as compared with 10,503,307 tons in 1893.

YOUNG LIBERALS FEDERATED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The National League of Young Liberals are now to be known as "The Young Liberal Federation"; 34 branches have been affiliated to the London district committee.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Chicago Voters
OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT
Which extends from Devon Avenue to Giesse Street, and from the lake to Clark, Racine and Halsted streets.
VOTE AT THE PRIMARY FOR
Fred'k A. Freeark
Republican candidate for Representative in the General Assembly; and to insure his nomination.
VOTE FOR HIM ONLY

Whittemore's
Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality. Greatest Variety.
They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.
QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes clean and white. In liquid form so it can be quickly and easily applied. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 10 and 25 cents.
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.
WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.
2028 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

TASMANIA TO DO
MORE WHALING

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania.—In addition to the Norwegian Whaling Company, which is already established in Tasmania, it is understood that another company will probably be started in the near future.

BRIDGE TO OPEN ON SULTAN'S DAY

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The date of the opening ceremony of the new bridge has been announced for April 27, the anniversary of the accession of his imperial majesty Mehmed V.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LABOR LOSES

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In the new South Australian Parliament H. O'Loughlin was elected speaker of the House of Assembly, defeating the Labor candidate, Mr. Jackson, by 22 votes to 14.

EMIGRANTS STREAM
FROM ENGLAND TO
OVERSEA DOMINIONS

About 25,000 of Best Type in
West and East of Home
Land Leave in Response to
Canadian Northern Offer

AUSTRALIA CALLING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The stream of emigrants from England which is setting out east and west is increasing in volume every day; thousands of British men and women are going to seek their fortunes in the colonies, and every berth on the liners that carry emigrants is reported to be engaged up to the end of May.

An emigration agent for the Canadian Northern railway has been touring England to distribute 25,000 free fares, and at the same time to persuade farmers who know their business and domestic servants to leave this country for the dominions overseas. He will leave England for Saskatchewan on the Royal George accompanied by an enormous party of farm hands, who will fill the vessel to its utmost capacity.

He told a representative of the Standard that the best men have come from the west and east of England and are a fine type and that they have a few from the lower Midlands and a few from the north in the party. No less than 25,000 are going out to farms under the charge of a guide, carrying letters of introduction to the government representatives and Canadian northern representatives, who will dispatch them to the various territories where the farms are allocated.

Those who deal with the emigration question find that every year more and more people of a better class who possess a little capital are going out to the colonies, many of the women farmers being able to travel first class. Since January nearly 14,000 people have appeared for emigration bookings, thus this year's record is likely to exceed last year's by about 5000. Thousands of men and women are making their way to Canada and as many more are sailing to Australia and New Zealand.

ANCIENT BRITONS SHAVED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Lecturing at the Royal Institution on "Ancient Britain," Dr. T. Rice Holmes said that the numerous razors that had come to light proved that Britons shaved their beards many centuries before Caesar noticed the custom.

BARNARDO'S HOMES ASSIST

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Earl Grey, speaking in aid of Dr. Barnardo's homes, said that the emigrating children from their homes numbered about 1000 a year.

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If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.
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THE HOME FORUM

PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

SPEAKING recently in England at a meeting of the Hyde Park and Bayswater branch of the Parents National Educational Union, Mrs. Scott, head mistress of Godstone school, High Wycombe, said that it was the duty of parents to help children to see their faults and to teach them that the higher nature was always the real self. They should also explain to children that they had no right to expect forgiveness for the same fault day after day.

Mrs. Scott expressed her belief in treating children as rational beings and explaining things that were beyond their understanding so that they could stretch out toward them. Parents should train them in the appreciation of the good and beautiful and aim at developing their imaginations. Their minds should be so filled with good that evil was crowded out. The best way to overcome cowardice and selfishness in children was to let them see the opposite of these characteristics. It was un-

wise, she maintained, to repel curiosity in children. Many parents had built up a wall between themselves and their children, whereas the greatest openness should prevail.

Parents who wanted their children taught religion should teach it themselves, and then they should only do it if they felt they must, not because it was the proper thing to do, or even from a sense of duty. Religious teaching without example was useless and parents should live up to the faith they taught.

If you want to "serve the people" it isn't necessary to run for office. Work hard, attend to your own business, and pay your bills on the first of the month. Follow that plan and you will be more popular than any statesman and will have less grief.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

AMERICANISM AND GIBSON CARTOONS

THOSE who think of the cartoonist's art as hardly art at all, but rather a knack at caricature, may perhaps read the Bookman's recent pronouncement about Mr. Pipp and Gibson as a teacher of his times with some surprise. It is evident, however, as one thinks of it, that the lessons learned when we are thoroughly interested are the most lasting; and how the absorption of attention comes does not so much matter, so long as the lesson gets learned. In the work of the cartoonist teaching is administered through the pleased attention which inheres in being immensely amused. Here is exactly where all "funny pictures" should be well guarded—just because their appeal is so instantaneous and so incisive. Our laughter shows our loves pretty clearly, and the things which hold us with the double lure of laughter and love—for if we did not like the thing we should not laugh at it—are certainly having their influence.

Mr. Gibson is said to have used for

the original of Mr. Pipp a German model whom he found in Berlin and worked into the sketches he was sending home to "Life." Of course, the model is Americanized. The two comely daughters, well poised, well groomed and altogether the frank and charming American girl for whom Mr. Gibson is famous, are all deftly characterized; and the round of experience which shows Mr. Pipp the number of things there are in the world beyond his iron works and hard-won millions seems to bring him back at last to the original conviction that the ways and doings of the world are not the enduring joys.

Everywhere Mr. Gibson touches humanity with sympathy. If he is draw-

I remember the indignation of an eloquent Methodist at the kind admonitions of a Doctor of Divinity. "My friend, a man can neither be praised nor insulted."—Emerson.

NOVELTIES AT THE SYMPHONY

A VAST amount of rubbish is printed about the prejudice against the American composer and there is a ceaseless going up and down at statistics, not given a hearing. Very good; now let us have a glance at statistics, says the critic of the New York Sun. Since Mr. Fiedler took command of the Boston Symphony Orchestra he has produced 54 novelties. Of these 12, or almost 25 per cent., have been by Americans.

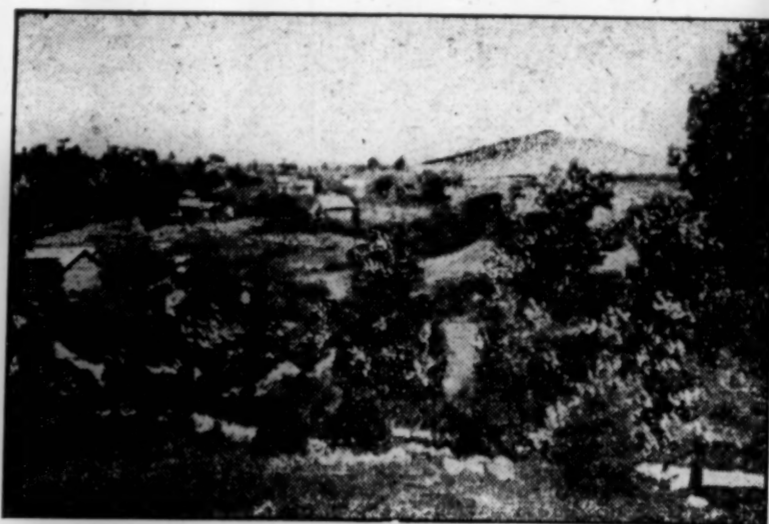
Here are the titles of some of them: Suite for strings by Arthur Foote, sym-

phonic poem, "Ormozd," by F. S. Converse; "Suite Symphonique," by George W. Chadwick; theme, variations and fugue for organ and orchestra, and also a sinfonietta, by the same composer; a symphony and an overture, by Gustav Strube; first performance of MacDowell's symphonic poem "Lamia"; symphonic poem, "Atala," by A. M. Curry; Henry Hadley's symphonic poem "The Culpit Fay," H. F. R. Gilbert's comedy overture on negro themes, Maguette's symphonic poem "On the Sea Cliffs."

There was also a symphonic poem "Norway," by Philip Greeley Clapp, which was given at a Cambridge concert, but did not get into the Boston programs. This makes a total of 13 American works accepted hearings under Mr. Fiedler's baton.

The representation of other nationalities was headed by that of the Germans, who had 14 works produced. This included the "Jenu" symphony of Beethoven and a work by Busoni, who is musically German. French composers, among whom Enesco has been counted, record six productions. The Englishmen have also six by three writers, Elgar, Bantock and Delius; the Italians, two; and the Russians six. Sibelius, the Finn, had six new works placed to his credit, and other novelties were Palevsky's symphony and a piece by Sinding.

PLEASANT TOWN IN VERMONT



VIEW OF TOWN OF MT. HOLLY

HERE is a view of a picturesque little Vermont town, Mt. Holly, that lies among the Green mountains south of Rutland. In the distance is Mt. Salts, 12 miles away. Flowing near are the upper branches of Williams river, a little stream that finds its way at last to the Connecticut. The road winds up and down hill in the pleasant meandering of natural roads that seem just to come of themselves, as the early settler sought his neighbor over the vales and hills. The houses are grouped along the main street as if dropped incidentally, and the road curves just here almost in a bow.

ABOUT SUCCESS AND SERVICE

THE extremes of human experience as they are exemplified today in successful men and those who rank among their fellows as failures are reflected by the story writers. The notable thing about these stories is that those which exploit the brilliant career either leave one with a sense that the career looms larger in the pages of the book than the manhood achieved or on the other hand the book may purposely show that worldly success was won at the sacrifice of things that are better.

On the other hand the tales that draw the folk who linger on gray uneven levels of just managing a livelihood are very likely to take a turn which shows how the struggle to be a man for a' that is the true career and achievement. Some of the stories of failure are of course pessimistic through and through; and they blame society and the modern scramble for place rather than inefficiency of the hero. But occasionally one strikes a story where the character shown as the central figure is admitted by his scribe and finally by himself to be only a mediocre talent in the business world, and yet in the less tangible region where moral triumphs count he is shown as more a victor than his successful neighbor.

These things show that the thought of the time is already veering away from mere material success as the best goal of human endeavor. The writers put out such stories as the people will read; and if the people like to think about a man who brings up his family in a home where no superfluities of luxury appear and some of the comforts are pretty threadbare and yet keeps a sunny, hopeful heart, living the harmony and beauty which his surroundings measurably lack, it is a straw showing which way the tide of opinion is setting. While success need not accompany any man's idealism.

nor a limited sense of ability or opportunity, yet it remains true that stronger character is often developed by all the members of a family where self-denial and simple living are the rule than where the pleasures and luxuries of life are too much in evidence.

If the "great middle class" is the backbone of every nation, the people neither so very cultured nor so very able and not famous at all, then the individual who lives an honorable and useful life in this sober majority of his fellows must logically be the better type, all round, than the intellectually gifted or rich or clever. Therefore let us take heart and be glad to belong to the majority, singular; neither for our ability nor for our failure in diligence, neither high nor low, but threading a quiet pathway among the thorns and dangers of the world, with heart set on the treasure of jewels of character and the meed of true serviceableness.

William Black on the Stage

My last appearance on the old world side of the ocean, says Mary Anderson in her book, "A Few Memories," was in Dublin, where we were joined by Mr. and Mrs. William Black, and where for a while we investigated the author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" upon the mimic scene.

Once before, on his native heath, Scotland, we had induced him to appear as a mute masked guest in the hall-room scene of "Romeo and Juliet." On that occasion, I remember, he went to the theater as soon as any of the actors to dress for his part, though his costume consisted only of a domino and mask.

When the scene opened and he was discovered among a throng of guests he was struck by a violent attack of stage fright that nailed him to the stage, and kept him there after the others had departed an unwilling witness of the tender glances of the Veronese lovers. Finally Tybalt without Shakespeare's permission returned to the scene and led him off.

Development of American College

The power of the American college to develop individual initiative and leadership has been decidedly enhanced in recent years. The college in the United States has gradually developed from a quasi-family institution for growing schoolboys to a small world of wide, voluntary opportunity for young men. There is a decided difference between American undergraduate life today and that of a century ago, or even of 50 years ago.—Century.

View of the Average Reader

What does he read? He does not pause at the desk to ask the librarian to produce something that is in the popular and special sense "good," says Harper's Weekly. What is likely to happen is that he neglects fiction altogether, and going to the shelves devoted to popular knowledge, takes down a volume on engineering or acoustics. Or that he takes the always rather congested group that gathers about the volumes on religion and philosophy. For essays of whatever kind, for all prose not merely the vehicle of a story or an argument, he has blank indifference. Works on economics and sociology plainly do not allure him at all. His desires are mainly three: first, to know what life is, which leads him to read the sciences; second, to know what life means, which takes him to religion and philosophy; and third, to know how life may be intensified, wherefore he reads romance.

You tremble at that which does not happen and what you have never lost you are always lamenting.—Goethe.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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IMPORTUNITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are two kinds of importunity implied in the phrase, "unceasing prayer": the one a constant recognition of a superior authority both able and willing to hear and answer if the request be rightly preferred; the other a continual harassment with entreaties or demands for the fulfillment of a desire, regardless of its ethical value, until the point is won through sheer persistence.

This finds its most familiar illustration, perhaps, in the home life. Many times daily the child turns to its mother, the only resource it knows in time of need, with its appeals, its constant demands on her store of love, sympathy and comfort. Its every reasonable request is granted; but perchance there comes a time when the desire is for something that the mother's wider experience tells her would be against the child's good, and she refuses. Then, too often, the unlovely phase of importunity presents itself. Mother love is proverbial and unvarying in its efforts for the happiness of the child; but it finds its severest test in holding out against

the importunity, the persistent demand of a child incapable of reasoning and seeing nothing beyond the gratification of its momentary desire.

Men are but children of a larger growth, and oftentimes scarcely less unreasoning in their demands upon the goodness and mercy of an all-wise and loving Father, more tender than any earthly parent could be—the Father who knoweth, Jesus assured his disciples, "what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." And yet Jesus himself constantly importuned the Father, turned to Him ever for the needed help to meet his own problems, the while he instructed his disciples that "men ought always to pray, and not to faint; in other words, that they were to be persistent in their appeals, pray unceasingly. He taught them to pray for daily bread, daily strength for daily needs, and that right prayer would be answered.

It is a fair inference, then, if we ask and receive not, that however wise and reasonable our request appears to us, still we have in some way asked amiss. If we are truly wise, we shall set to work to find wherein we have erred, learn to frame our petition aright. But like the unreasoning child, we are prone to see only our present desire, and as long as it seems right from our point of view we cannot understand why it is not granted. Just as the child importunes its mother until through sheer weariness she yields to its desire, we delude ourselves with the thought that unceasing prayer means a persistent pressing of our desire upon the divine attention, until like the widow's plea for vengeance to the unjust judge, our request is granted not because of its rightness, but to be rid of our importunity.

We do indeed need to be in constant communion with the Father; not to instruct Him as to what we desire for ourselves, but to seek to gain a realization of His infinite wisdom, infallible justice, and inexhaustible goodness, and to learn more surely on the "everlasting arms," should we too come to our Gethsemane and the cup of bitterness be pressed to our lips. Then can we say with the serene confidence of the Master, "Nevertheless not my will, but Thine, be done."

Had Christian Science done no more for mankind than to make clear the true meaning of unceasing prayer, this alone would be ample justification for its existence as a practical religion. Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free;" but like Pilate men in successive generations have asked skeptically, "What is truth?" It remained for Mrs. Eddy to make plain that to know God as unalterable Truth, as infinite Love, is to gain that knowledge of Him which is life eternal to them that attain it; that honestly seeking and earnestly striving to do His will, we shall enter into "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

This, then, is the inner meaning of the apostle's injunction to "pray without ceasing," a constant seeking and striving to know and do God's will; or, as Mrs. Eddy puts it, "the habitual struggle to be always good" (Science and Health, p. 41)—a constant communion with the source of all good which insures to us the peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Thus we come to know the truth of the apostle James' declaration that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning"; and that these good gifts come to us not because of our persistent asking, importuning God with our demands for recognition, but because we have put ourselves in the right attitude to receive them by faithful, loving obedience to the divine will.

We need to get away from the thought that the accomplishment of our desires can be effected by our "much speaking." Rather must our persistence be in knowing that the divine Love which "always has met and always will meet every human need" (Science and Health, p. 404) is unfailing in its resources, and that whatever is for our good we shall surely receive. There is no occasion, therefore,

to expend time and effort in the framing of wordy petitions, but our prayer must meet the supreme test of right desire—will it hinder our advancement in the understanding of Truth? Will its attainment have a tendency to make us place our own gratification before love for God and our neighbor?

If our purpose is pure, if we are actuated solely by the desire to do right, then we may approach the throne of grace boldly, declaring the omnipotence of good over all the asserted power of evil. We shall recognize no limitations of time, space, or any material law, but humbly, persistently plead the allness and ever-presence of good, the power of Truth before which sin, disease and death must go down like grass before the keen scythe of the mower. Even as did Martha in the face of what the world called death, we must declare, "I know."

Decoration Not the Real Armorer's Art

The ancient armorer was a man of distinction and his works were of an importance which few today are apt to appreciate. He was himself an artist and the peer of sculptors and painters, sometimes even their patron, for we read that of the greatest of them, Durer, Michelangelo, Titian, Giulio Romano, Holbein, not to mention Peter Fischer, Juan de Bologna and Cellini, contributed designs for weapons and harness, and that some of them even carried on the actual labor of etching and engraving them. This work, it appears, was usually done outside the ateliers of the armorer, says a writer in Scribner's. It was realized, however, then as today, that decoration of this kind is really not the armorer's art—it is the art of the designer, etcher, engraver, goldsmith. And from this it follows that the armor which depends for its merit largely upon the work of its enrichment, as in cases of many specimens of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, is not the armor most prized by the real connoisseur. This is best appreciated, perhaps, if one may visit the collection of Mr. Riggs in Paris, and compare, under expert guidance, the richly decorated harnesses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with earlier armor of simpler lines and more careful modeling.

These are the sins I find
Would have thee take away;
Malice and cold disdain,
Hot anger, swollen hate,
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,
And discontent that casts a shadowy gray
On all the brightness of a common day.
—Van Dyke.

"Tear Down the Wall"

Tear down the wall
That you have built around
Yourself. Let all
The stones be strewn upon the ground.
Let those that pass behold
You as you are. Your heart is cold
Because you have shut out the sun;
Outside are those who blame
Your selfishness, but none
Who speak your name
With love or praise;
You spend your days
Within a wall that reaches high;
You do not care
That others sigh
In vain for blessings which
They have the right to share.
You wonder why you have not won
Contentment or regard
Why others call
You cruel, cold and hard—
You have shut out the sun;
Tear down the wall.

—S. E. Kiser.

Air Travel at 100 Miles an Hour

A remarkable illustration of the speed of the monoplane was afforded by the flight made by Maurice Tabuteau on a Morane monoplane fitted with a 50-horsepower Gnome motor recently. M. Tabuteau intended to fly from Pau to Paris, a distance of some 430 miles. He eventually landed near Versailles, having descended previously at Poitiers, his journey from Pau having been accomplished at an average speed of over 100 miles an hour.

The King of Italy's chief hobby is collecting coins of which it is said that he has one of the finest collections in the world.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Camping in Mexico

Among books of travel the leisurely journals of Wallace Gilpatrick in Mexico are marked by a real sympathy with the folk he meets. He says:

Have you ever ridden over the mountains of Mexico on a mule? If not there is joy before you—provided that you love the mountains, and long days of brilliant sunshine, and cloudless, starlit nights.

A Mexican mule takes no chances. If overtaken by darkness, you may drop your bridle rein on your mule's neck, and be perfectly secure in her caution and judgment. Your mule is nearly always a cheerful, obliging individual, trained to servitude and hardships, expecting little. After a long day's ride he unsaddles the animals, has a fire blazing in a jiffy, and cooks your supper; while you lie on the ground and stretch your legs, inhaling the grateful fumes of meat on the coals. If you have provided well, you are soon devouring a steak, broiled as only a mule can broil, hot tortillas (corn cakes), frijoles (beans) and perhaps ta-

males. You roll yourself in your blanket and lazily watch the stars; the campfire, and listen to the wind in the trees until—you stretch yourself luxuriously with a feeling that you have been asleep, and behold your mule calmly preparing breakfast. It is 4 o'clock. You have slept eight solid hours.

What the Kitten Did

Jim's aunt visited at the cottage last week and Mary came into the room to shake hands with her. After hearing all about the flower gardens, aunt asked Mary what had become of her kitten. "Why, don't you know?" said Mary in surprise. "I haven't heard a word. Was she stolen?" "Oh, no," replied Mary. "Lost?" "Of course not," returned Mary, decidedly. "Well, I can't guess. Where is she?" "Why, she grew into a cat, to be sure."—Children's Star.

New Feat for Horse

A Massachusetts family had a family horse named Frank, which they sent to the pastures of a farmer friend. Inasmuch as the distance would be too much for Frank, he was shipped by rail to his new home.

Among those who watched his departure with regret was the owner's little daughter. For a long time she sat gloomily looking out of a window. At last, after a deep sigh, she turned with a cheerful expression to her father and said: "I was just thinking how funny Frank must look sitting on the plush cushions."—Lippincott's.

A man in a fashionable restaurant pointed to a line on the menu, and said to the waiter: "I'll have some of that, please." "I'll have some of that, please." "I'm sorry, sir," the waiter answered, "but the band is playing that."—Kansas City Star.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, April 4, 1912

Free Trade State and Protection

LOUISIANA is a solidly Democratic state. Since the compromise growing out of the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876, which gave it the first Democratic Governor it had had from the beginning of the period of reconstruction, it has been unwavering in its devotion to the Democratic party. There is never any question as to how it will go in a presidential contest, no matter who the opposing candidates may be or what policies they stand for. It went for Hancock in 1880, for Cleveland in 1884, 1888 and 1892, for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, for Parker in 1904, for Bryan again in 1908. There is not a question that it will be for the Democratic nominee in 1912. On almost every issue Louisiana is with the Democratic party. The tariff is no exception. It favors the Democratic idea of tariff revision, the Democratic idea of tariff for revenue only. It inclines strongly toward free trade. One reservation must be made here, however. It is utterly and absolutely opposed to the application of Democratic tariff ideas to its own industries, and especially to the sugar industry.

From the Louisiana standpoint there is the best of reason for this attitude. The removal of the tariff from sugar would let in the raw sugar of foreign nations at a price so low that the planters of Louisiana could not compete with it. Sugar means as much to Louisiana as wheat means to the Dakotas, as corn to Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, steel to Pennsylvania or the textile manufacture to Massachusetts. Its destruction would be a blow to the prosperity of the state. Strange to say, the free trade Democracy has menaced this industry for the last forty years, and, stranger still, protective Republicanism has repeatedly protected it.

It is one of the anomalies of American politics that at the present time Louisiana should be appealing in all directions for assistance that will help to save it from its own party, and that, in the face of the hostility of that party to its chief industry, it exhibits not the slightest symptom of abandoning its allegiance to its traditional political associations. The case as it is presented here is not intended to raise a question as to whether Louisiana should or should not change its politics. It is offered simply as one more illustration of the fact that it is unsafe to attempt to make general application of even the most pleasantly sounding economic phrases. Louisiana is like not a few other states in the respect that it has a deeper affection for a theory than for a condition likely to grow out of it. "Free trade," "open ports," "a universal market" and all such sound well, as do also "fostered infant industry," "conservation of native energy," "protection of American labor," but there will be more substance to the sound when men, through honest, fraternal, concerted effort, shall have succeeded in raising the entire plane of human activity above the level of selfishness and sordidness and into the realm of equity and righteousness. Manifestly, if labor everywhere received its just dues the admission of sugar into the United States from foreign lands on a free trade basis would not ruin the industry in Louisiana. The tariff will be a local question until fair play for all, as well as freedom of trade for all, shall become universal.

With Regard to the Button Outlook

IN THE world of fashion at the present hour the drift is largely toward buttons. Buttons are coming back, or coming in, or coming out, as the case may be. But buttons are being used more for ornament than for actual use. It does not follow—or it will not follow when the fashion gains its height, as it is expected to do the coming summer—that there is a corresponding buttonhole for every button. Not at all; the preponderating majority of all the buttons that are to be used will not be used to button. They are intended to decorate.

The button, taken individually, is, of course, a small matter, but it would be nonsensical to take it individually in the present connection. Great factories in all parts of the world are employed at present in turning out buttons for ornamental purposes. The product will run up into the billions in quantity, millions in value. There has not been a button "rage" for half a century. The last was in the sixties. Then buttons in infinite varieties were worn, and many of them were as costly as jewels. They were made of crystal, ivory, pearl, bone, rubber, copper, silver, gold; they were made with silk, satin, velvet and lace coverings, often with settings of precious stones. A person was, in a measure, known and distinguished by buttons. One was frequently described by one's buttons. One's financial standing was often estimated on the basis of one's buttons. It looks very much as if we were going to have a repetition of all this.

The buttons just in, or just coming in, are a good deal after the order of those that went out from forty to fifty years ago. Crystal buttons are the most numerous and among the prettiest at present. They are said to be made of hand-cut Bohemian glass and are bell and saucer shaped. Colored crystal buttons may be had in amethyst, sapphire and topaz hues. Then there are ivory ball buttons, some plain, some elaborately carved, and amber buttons and china buttons. There are buttons of galathea horn, bone, enameled wood and combinations of tortoise shell and galathea. There are round, triangular, oval and square buttons. Monogram buttons are coming, and also picture buttons. Of very necessity the buttons, as the fashion gains, will grow larger. It is a fact well understood among those who study and cater to popular taste in styles that they go to one extreme or another before going out. On this theory the 1912 hat has about reached its limit, which is good news; but, on the same theory, the hobble skirt will soon give place to the crinoline, which is not good news. However this may be, the last button "rage" reached the saucer stage before vanishing; buttons may attain pie-plate dimensions this time, or they may develop rather along lines of beauty than of size, in which event they would open fresh opportunities for collectors.

THE long silence of the Wrights may portend either that they have or that they have not solved the problem of aerial balance, or it may mean simply that they do not care to talk.

EVIDENTLY the worst was yet to come. A New York man has invented an automatic cornet player.

THE flow and ebb and inevitable fluctuation of achievement incident to political experiment in a democracy is indicated in the spring election returns, so far as they have to do with socialism. The reverse in Milwaukee is not altogether surprising in view of the combination of forces against Mayor Seidel. All "isms," when given concrete form, reveal their limitations. Besides, it never was claimed that the original election of the Socialists was due to a majority of the electors having gone over to that doctrine. Rather it represented a reaction against misgovernment by Republicans and Democrats, and a turning to the first claimant seeking endowment with power. Now, it seems, having found socialism as an "ism" not without its partizan characteristics, there is to be "non-partizan" government. This is an ideal of city rule which is alluring, and workable so far as non-alignment on national issues is concerned. But urban politics, sooner or later, must create issues that are fundamental; and these in turn cannot but divide voters and create municipal parties and partizans. Providing that the urban conflict is over urban issues and that it results in decisive verdicts affecting city life, no harm is done. Too often "non-partizanship" is made synonymous with neutrality.

Whatever the ultimate fate of the Socialist party movement in American cities may be, the experiment of increased collective action has gone too far to be cut off until thoroughly tried out and judged by its ethical and financial results. Meliorists just now are in the saddle, and a majority of them are in revolt against individualism as a bulwark of selfish exploitation of the many by the few. Inevitably sooner or later, as collective authority becomes oppressive, there will be a reaction against it. The ideal community balances liberty and authority, self-interest and social service, private initiative and group-action.

Calm Survey of Equal Suffrage

IT is as true of the equal suffrage cause as it has been of all genuine reformatory movements, and especially of those that have greatly stirred the sentimental and emotional sides of human nature, that the phases of its development receiving the most conspicuous publicity are those least representative of its character, least indicative of its real progress. If an adverse vote is recorded in an American Legislature, that fact overshadows, for the time being, the other fact that the Legislature in question was driven at last to take some cognizance of the cause—a circumstance of immeasurably greater consequence. On the surface, there is commotion only; beneath the surface, however, there is a deep, strong, irresistible movement forward, as may be seen by a calm and impartial survey of the world-wide situation.

No intelligent observer of events as they present themselves from day to day can fail to see that the woman suffrage movement has taken on an aspect of unquestionable seriousness. In the past its opponents employed ridicule as one of their principal weapons. The woman suffragist was regarded as a proper subject for satire and sarcasm, the cause in which she was enlisted was regarded as a legitimate butt. This is not the case today. In Great Britain, no matter though some recent episodes have seemingly checked the rapid progress of the movement, equal suffrage has apparently risen to the dignity of a parliamentary question. Here is a point gained that can hardly be lost through the indiscretions or folly of individuals. Properly viewed, the defeats recorded in the state legislatures of the American Union are proofs of tremendous advancement. In the great majority of those bodies, suffrage could not have received a respectful hearing ten years ago. The magnitude of the gain made here can be best appreciated by those who have, in the very recent past, seen suffrage resolutions "tabled amid tumultuous laughter." There is no laughter now, tumultuous or quiet.

These are indisputable, tangible evidences of progress. They mean that the question involved is no longer to be regarded as one to be deferred for an indefinite time, one that only years of waiting will solve, one that may be shelved with a patronizing smile or disposed of with a joke or a sneer. Nothing can be plainer than that the question is before the civilized world, and that it is pressing upon all the nations for intelligent consideration and rational and just settlement.

CONGESTION of traffic is forcing widening of streets in the smaller cities of New England as well as in the largest urban centers. A common lack of anticipation of anything corresponding to present modes of locomotion, construction of business buildings and multiplication of homes in apartments and tenements made the founders of Boston and Worcester, Providence and Pawtucket, Portland and Lewiston quite unmindful of the necessity of laying out broad avenues along which people might move freely in days to come. "The Calf Path" poem by Sam Walter Foss is not without its pertinence when early New England road-planning and town-making are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Owing to conditions that now exist, towns and cities find that surface railways cannot make their way in and out of tortuous, narrow streets and through the heart of the retail business and amusement districts without creating risks for pedestrians and users of other kinds of vehicles, notably automobiles, that cannot be tolerated permanently. High office buildings congest population, and thrice a day at least help to overcrowd the sidewalks. Consequently, projects for broadening ancient highways of traffic in town and city centers appear. Worcester, Mass., has just about perfected one. Fitchburg is calling in experts to advise her how to act.

But in Massachusetts such a process of betterment is handicapped from the start by a law which limits the community in its assessment of benefits to property owners in the vicinity of the widened thoroughfare. A maximum of damage claims is assured; but collective community gain, and especially profit by owners of abutting land, are not sufficiently reckoned with nor made assessable in a way to reduce the net cost of any betterment of the kind. Other states are far more progressive and far-sighted, and their cities face no such handicaps in undertaking similar projects.

THE Mississippi river, it is said, has become a great lake south of Cairo, Ill. Unless there be a complete departure from the average, that water will be needed at many points north of Cairo next summer.

Socialism and City Elections

THE idea of making Baltimore the headquarters of a movement intended to turn the tide of European immigration toward southern ports originated in the conference of governors held in that city last December. It is recalled in this connection that one of the objects of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, which has done and is doing excellent work for the entire section, is "to secure from the United States government proper port facilities for Baltimore and the south Atlantic and gulf ports for the handling of foreign immigration." The proposed Southern Immigration Bureau may be called an outgrowth of the general movement looking to the advancement of the South. It is proposed that it shall represent sixteen states. Its scope, as outlined in the bill of incorporation, is broad. Its purpose is to undertake the study of the resources of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, with the view of finding the most suitable locations for the new arrivals. It will call the attention of Americans as well as Europeans, through a publicity system, to the immense areas of unimproved lands in the South, and in like manner employ all reasonable and legitimate efforts to induce capitalists and investors to become interested in southern opportunities. Beyond this, it will encourage the organization of immigration and agricultural bureaus in each of the states named and promote cooperation between development movements and the railroads.

Maryland is at present taking on responsibility for the whole project. Its Legislature has two bills under consideration the enactment of which will greatly accelerate the movement. One of these incorporates the organization; the other provides the state's share of the funds necessary to the establishment of the bureau. Once fairly upon its feet, there can hardly be a question with regard to the cooperation of all the other states in the group of sixteen. The object in view is patriotic as well as industrial; its attainment cannot fail to benefit, not the South only, but the entire nation.

A BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH bulletin relative to the public schools of Greater New York calls attention to the volume, quality and annual cost—\$1,000,000—of the aid given by private agencies. Seventy-six of them offer direct, continuous and gratuitous cooperation and thirty-six cooperate indirectly through investigations, lectures and publicity, while four newspapers run school pages, columns or sections. Nurses, vacation schools, study and recreation rooms, athletic games, pecuniary aid, home-to-home visiting, dental clinics, school lunches and vocational guidance—these are only a few of the many forms of cooperation paid for out of the purses of citizens in addition to their annual taxes.

There is nothing peculiar to New York in this record. It is duplicated in kind, if not in degree, by all progressive communities. The point that the bureau of municipal research makes is that now this extra tax is unregulated and uncoordinated with the regular one; and that all these private, supplementary efforts to relieve a situation should be not only related to each other through some supervising agency, but directly, if loosely, affiliated with the board of education.

Of course such a plea makes its most direct appeal to any modern citizen or educator impressed with the waste that now exists in much charity and because communities fail to study their schools as efficient or inefficient administrative organs of definite social functions. When any city or town really settles down to see whether its private altruism and community idealism together produce desired results, then such questions as are raised by the bureau of municipal research in this bulletin must be answered. The least that a town or city can do is to insist that its board of education be intelligent, sympathetic and friendly toward private agencies seeking to guard and uplift child life.

Not the least of the possible allies of a wide-awake and progressive school administration in a community is the journalist. The testimony of most educators interviewed by the bureau in its many investigations is favorable both as to the civic spirit shown by newspapers in aiding in all educational campaigns and as to the efficiency of the service rendered when educator and editor work as allies. It is precisely in this field that the Monitor has endeavored to serve its wide constituency; and such is its program for the future.

THE visit of Secretary Knox to St. Thomas has again brought up the query, Are the Danish West Indies for sale? The Monitor, both in cable despatches and through European correspondence, recently discussed the subject whether the proposed development of the port by a Danish syndicate would expose the island of St. Thomas to a possible transfer to some other power. The authentic information obtained led to the belief that no such possibility exists. The Danish government could not do anything that in any way would result in foreign acquisition.

But the question, which appears periodically, is still: Does the United States anticipate purchasing these islands from Denmark, which country, undoubtedly, finds no profit in their possession? The answer today may be no more conclusive than when on several former occasions negotiations under way failed to bring result. At one time the United States proposed such purchase; at another time the move came from the other side, with no more tangible result. The visit of Mr. Knox, however, which may well open another opportunity for negotiations, is enough to start a rumor, especially since the American secretary of state placed St. Thomas on his itinerary only at the last moment.

The Monroe doctrine is now defined as including not only North and South America but all those islands included in the western world. So long as the Danish colonies are in the market—and that they have been in the market there is no denying—so long will uncertainty attach to their status. Washington does not intimate that at present there is any desire of the government to acquire additional territory, but if Denmark wishes to sell it would certainly seem that the United States could no longer with good reason hesitate to buy. The Danish residents of the islands some years ago voted for such a transfer. As for the benefit to the United States of St. Thomas alone, there is no finer harbor in the Caribbean; it would prove an invaluable outpost for the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal.

Southern Immigration Bureau

Schools and Their Allies

Denmark in the Caribbean